

## JAPANESE GENRO MEET TO DISCUSS SENDING TROOPS

No Formal Decision On  
Intervention In Siberia  
Reached, Is Belief

## JAPAN PREPARED

Elder Statesmen Said To  
Be Giving Terauchi  
Full Support

## CHECKS RESENTED

Tokio Wants To Go In  
With Complete Free  
Hand

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, July 15.—The Elder Statesmen met today to hear the reports of the Government concerning the despatch of troops. It is believed that a formal decision was not reached but the Genro are believed to be giving the Terauchi Government their full support.

Japan is known to be quite prepared for military action but it is generally felt that she will resent any form of limitation placed on the movement of her troops with reference to locality or otherwise.

The Kokusai Agency is reliably informed that the Czechs are receiving moral support from the Allies and America, and it is very probable that material assistance will be given them soon by Japan and America. It may now be considered practically certain that Japan has decided to help the Czechs in their endeavor to overthrow the Bolsheviks. The Terauchi Government is seeking the advice of the special diplomatic commission and the Council of Elder Statesmen before coming to a final decision.

## Siberia In Transition

Vladivostok, July 15.—The present situation in Siberia may be characterized as a period of transition from the Bolshevik regime to conditions which do not yet permit of accurate diagnosis.

The military situation is as follows: 40,000 Czechoslovaks are holding the Siberian Railway line between Samara and Irkutsk, detachments of these troops being in occupation of Chelabinsk, Omsk, Noyon-Nicholayevsk, Tomsk and Krasnoyarsk. The Czechoslovak National Council here assume that these forces, acting in co-operation with the local bodies, have overthrown the Bolsheviks at the above named points. No details are available owing to the total interruption of all communication with the interior. It is presumed that the Czechoslovaks are moving forward, as their rear is secured, in the direction of Irkutsk.

It is estimated that half a million prisoners of war are distributed throughout Siberia, of whom about 25,000 have voluntarily joined the Red Guards or are engaged in political propaganda. This number may be augmented as the Bolsheviks have forcibly recruited prisoners of war and this factor may create conditions inimical to the forward advance of the Czechoslovak detachments.

## 12,000 Czechs Fighting

Of 14,000 Czechoslovaks who have got through to Vladivostok, 12,000 are engaged in active military operations on the railway line Vladivostok-Nikolsk-Habarovsk. Up to date they have reached and occupied Spasskaya. Their advance is difficult as the enemy is offering a stubborn resistance at favorable points and is destroying the bridges and railroad in his retreat, while enemy agitators are striving to rouse the villages en route to take up an unfriendly attitude to the Czechoslovaks. The immediate aim of the latter is the occupation of Habarovsk in order to secure their right flank, after which they will proceed along the railway through Manchuria until a junction is effected with the Czechoslovaks advancing from Irkutsk. The ultimate aim of the Czechoslovaks is the safe transportation of all their forces to Vladivostok for embarkation for the French front.

The enemy forces between Nikolsk and Habarovsk total 10,000 while between Nikolsk and Irkutsk there are 12,000 Germans and Magyars and 25,000 Bolsheviks, who are probably

(Continued on Page 13)

## Mrs. Pankhurst In U. S. To Aid War



MRS. E. PANKHURST

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, former militant suffrage leader of England, has arrived in the United States and is planning a campaign to spur the women to aid in victory for democracy. "If Germany wins the war woman's cause will be lost," is the message brought by Mrs. Pankhurst.

## British War Cabinet Agrees Not To Return Germany's Colonies

### London Paper Says Imperial Body Has Decided On Peace Terms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 15.—The Morning Post understands that the terms of peace on which, according to Mr. Lloyd George, "the Imperial War Cabinet are pretty well agreed" certainly include the determination to refuse the return of the German territories in the Pacific and Africa.

## JAPAN YARDS TO BUILD 30 SHIPS FOR AMERICA

### Thirteen Companies Divide Con- tracts, Five Going To Kawasaki Dockyard

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, July 15.—The Shipping Board has announced that contracts for thirty additional steel cargo ships have been let to Japanese shipyards. The Japanese contracts were divided among thirteen companies, five going to the Kawasaki Dockyard Company.

It is the intention to invite Allied nations to become partners in the shipbuilding program not only for the purpose of defeating the common enemy but also providing for the exchange of raw materials and manufactures after the war. The Government of Brazil recently asked for plans of wooden ships, explaining that the nation is undertaking the building of a merchant marine for the Brazilian flag. The plans were furnished promptly.

## ECONOMY ORDERED FOR TOBACCO IN U. S.

### Government Control May Be Necessary Later To Insure Supplies For Allies

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, July 15.—The War Industries Board announces that an investigation into the tobacco requirements indicates that conservation will be necessary. Government control may be ordered later.

The 1917 tobacco crop was \$196,000,000 pounds, of which \$50,000,000 pounds is available this year for the United States tobacco manufacturers. Of this quantity 346,000,000 pounds will be available for export to the Allied countries. The tobacco issued to the military forces by England amounts to 175,000,000 pounds yearly. England and France each allot forty percent of the entire consumption to the army and navy, while Italy allows their military forces forty-five percent of the entire consumption. The total yearly consumption of the entire populations of these countries is estimated at 387,000,000 pounds, which is 41,000,000 more than the United States is able to transport.

## CABLE TO U. S. RESTORED

The Commercial Pacific Cable Company announced last night that cable service to America had been resumed.

## U. S. Building Ships At Rate Of 5,000,000 Tons This Year

Production Of First Week In July Is On Average Of  
3,000,000 Tons For Rest Of 1918

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, July 12.—The following telegrams received by wireless from San Diego, Cal., dated July 12, have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the American Legation:

Washington.—The Shipping Board has announced that the production for the first week in July averaged a rate of three million tons for the remainder of the year. If the pace be maintained by the rapidly expanding shipyards the output will be nearly 5,000,000 tons deadweight.

The Czech-Slovak Council here has declared that the Czech-Slovak forces fighting in Siberia are battling as one of the allied forces against the Germans. Their movements are governed by orders transmitted to them through Prof. T. G. Masaryk, their leader now in the United States. They number more than 100,000 trained and disciplined men under skillful military leaders.

The State Department has announced that it has arranged for the exportation to Mexico of 1,500,000 bushels of corn, manufactured articles, iron, zinc, copper, agricultural machinery and certain foodstuffs.

Export licences will be granted freely subject only to trading with the enemy regulations. The statement said: "The list is not meant to be exclusive. The Government of the United States will be glad to consider carefully and in the most friendly spirit any requests which the Mexican Government may make for the inclusion of other articles."

The War Trade Board has announced that the Government will take over the importation of wool from Argentina and Uruguay and South Africa in order to ensure the control of importation from those countries.

The War Labor Board has recommended a 40 percent increase in the pay of street car motormen and conductors throughout the country.

New York.—The State Investigator said that the Bush family in St. Louis had bought one million dollars worth of German war bonds and sold them in the United States for propaganda. The funds were used for the purchase of the New York Evening Mail and other newspapers.

The investigator said that "probably more than \$100,000,000 worth of German bonds had been sold in the United States." Many Americans entered the war. Many Americans had invested not knowing that the money was being used for propaganda against the United States.

San Francisco.—Charles Schwab, director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, speaking of allied war exportation, said: "We have launched and are launching as many torpedo boats as were included in the whole of the principal navies of the world at the beginning of the war."

President Wilson has signed the twelve billion dollar Army Appropriation Bill.

Marine corps officers and men total 55,185. Enlistment papers to the number of 2,260 have been re-

ceived at headquarters since July 1. It is estimated that 3,000 are pending in recruit depots.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has announced that war taxes collected in May aggregated \$123,396,104.

This indicated that American people were spending more money in necessities and less for railway travel.

President Wilson's Sugar Equalization Board, on the recommendation of Food Administrator Hoover, has incorporated five million dollars with authority to acquire even at a loss to the Government the production of the beet sugar factories which cannot under the present prices of beets be sold to the public at a reasonable price, and other high sugars. This will be resold to the public in common lots at a stabilized price.

The United States now virtually controls all sugar produced in this country as well as imported through the International Sugar Commission which allocates to domestic industry.

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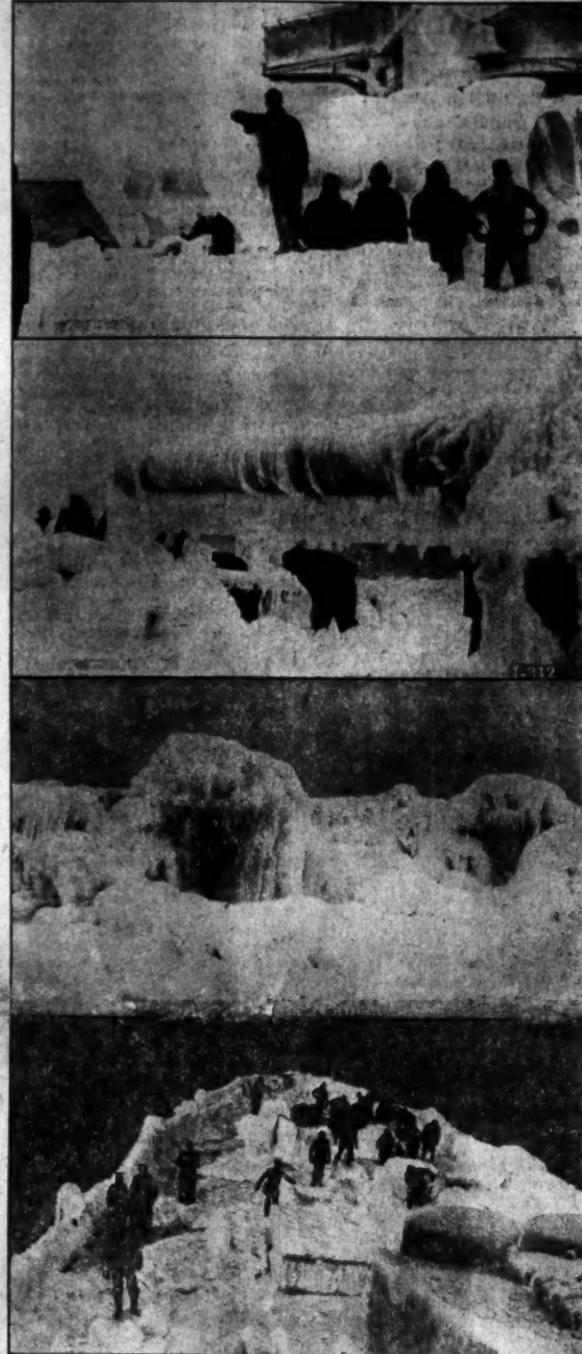
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## What It's Like On U. S. Convoy Ship In Atlantic During Winter



## GERMANS LAUNCH DRIVE ON MARNE ALONG 65 MILES

New Offensive Under Way  
Between Chateau-Thierry  
And Rheims

## GET ACROSS RIVER

Succeed In Getting Over  
At Several Points, Wash-  
ington Announces

## DEFENSE STRONG

Pershing's Troops Engaged  
Are Handling Enemy Well,  
Says Communique

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, July 15.—The Germans have launched an offensive on a sixty-five mile front from Chateau-Thierry to Rheims. They have crossed the Marne in several places. The American troops engaged in the defense are reported to be handling the enemy very well.

General Pershing's communique dated July 14 reports:

Aside from artillery fighting of moderate intensity in the Vosges, there is nothing to report.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 14.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening:

In a successful local operation early this morning the English troops advanced their line eastward of Dickebusch Lake and took over 260 prisoners.

Aviation.—We destroyed twelve aeroplanes yesterday and drove down four out of control. Three of ours are missing.

We dropped 4½ tons of bombs during the day time and over 11,000 bombs, weighing nineteen tons in all, during the night time on enemy camps, railway lines, trains and billets. All our night flying machines returned. Calm Before Storm

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wired today:

The peacefulness on the front has now reached a pitch which might be labeled as suspicious. The enemy is hurling ammunition either with a view to accumulating a store or of not provoking retaliation in sectors where his planes are maturing. For some weeks Paris entirely and Amiens mostly have been immune from bombardment while he has accepted with strange meekness the loss of positions which he previously seemed desirous to hold.

These signs undoubtedly resemble the portents of a storm, or alternatively, adverse conditions for the enemy of which we are ignorant.

Great Coup By French

Paris, July 14.—Concerning the superb little local action executed on Friday by the French southeast of Amiens, which secured possession of Rouvrel Plateau, which dominates Noye Valley, we learn that the artillery preparation preceding the attack was as brief as it was violent. Guns of every caliber took part and the aim of our gunners was so accurate that when our infantry went over they found the trees which abound in this district reduced to matchwood. The assault lasted for three hours and when the end came the French had advanced in some places over 2,000 yards in depth along a front of nearly five miles.

The feat of the French troops was all the more remarkable because the ground is broken by hills and deep ravines, but nothing could stop the French infantrymen whose advance gained capital observation posts from which we can see every movement of the enemy along the main road.

The official communique issued this evening reports:

There has been intermittent artillery activity in the region of Corcy.

## Mgr. Nolens Ordered To Form Dutch Cabinet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, July 14.—Queen Wilhelmina has charged Monsignor Nolens, a Catholic member of the Second Chamber, to form a Cabinet.

## LICHNOWSKY EXPULSION DEBATED BY PRUSSIANS

### Kaiser Must Give Sanction Be- fore He Loses Seat In Upper House

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 14.—The Prussian Upper House on Friday discussed a motion to expel Prince Lichnowsky. There was a very lively debate for four hours, the result of which was not disclosed as the sanction of the King of Prussia is necessary to enforce the decision of the House.

## The Weather

Cloudy and misty. The maximum temperature yesterday was 84° and the minimum 72, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 99.3 and 76.6.

## Germany Willing To Free Belgium, Hertling Declares

Holding It Only As A Pawn To Negotiate In Peace Conference, Chancellor Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 12.—Count Hertling in a speech made in the Reichstag yesterday covered at length the familiar ground that Germany abdicated by the policy indicated in her reply to the Papal peace note and was ready to begin preliminary talks of peace but enemy statesmen continued to make inciting and insulting speeches, revealing their desire to destroy the Fatherland.

With reference to Belgium Count Hertling said:

"The present occupation of Belgium only means that we have a pawn for future negotiations. One does not intend to keep what one holds as a pawn if the negotiations result favorably. We have no intention to abide by the Brest-Litovsk peace but there were difficulties owing to the instability of the conditions in Russia and there were grounds for doubting the ability of the Bolsheviks to carry out the promises they had made."

Count Hertling declared that Germany did not want a fresh war with Russia, which the enemy was trying to engineer. The Fatherland was trying its utmost to support the peaceful aims of the Russian Government but the varied political

## NANKING DELEGATES PROTEST TO DIPLOMATS

Chinese People Will Refuse To Recognise Mortgages To Japan, They Say

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, July 16.—The representatives of the fifteen Provincial Assemblies who have been prevented by the Government from holding a conference at Nanking have despatched a telegram to the Diplomatic Body protesting against indiscriminate borrowing by the Peking authorities.

The telegram says that according to Article Nineteen of the Provisional Constitution, the flotation of public loans and the conclusion of agreements and contracts affecting the National Treasury must be sanctioned by the Provisional Senate, and then goes on to quote other articles concerning the position of the Provisional Senate until Parliament convened and the continuance in force of the Provisional Constitution until a permanent constitution is promulgated. The telegram concludes that the citizens of the Republic will not hold themselves responsible for loans concluded without legal sanction.

The same representatives have also issued a general statement pointing out that all Government officials, civil and military, from the highest to the lowest grade, are servants of the State and citizens and calling on the people to rise in opposition to the military dictatorship in order to end the internal strife, which is causing the greatest suffering to the people and bringing the country to ruin.

The Foreign Loan has aroused bitter opposition in Klin, whose authorities demand its cancellation.

## RISING OF TIBETANS GROWS MORE SERIOUS

Will Become Ominous Menace To Szechuan Unless Civil War There Ends

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, July 15.—The Chinese Amban at Lhasa has telegraphed reporting the activities of the Tibetans on the frontier of Szechuan. He says that owing to the trouble in Szechuan between Tung Chi-yao, Hatung Ko-wu and Liu Tsun-hou, the Chinese frontier is entirely unprotected, hence no timber can be lost in restoring order in Szechuan and a large force is necessary to suppress the rising of the Tibetans, which is growing more serious every day.

The Military Commander of the Szechuan marches reports to the same effect and urges the immediate despatch of reinforcements and munitions via Shensi and Kansu.

## INNOCENT BRITISH SHIP TAKEN FOR A SUBMARINE

Javary, Out Of Shanghai And Riding Low, Has Gun Trained On It

Local shipping circles were aghast yesterday as the story of the Javary, one of the Grand S. S. Co.'s boats, went the rounds.

The Javary, so the yarn goes, pulled out of port a short time since carrying an unusually heavy cargo. She was loaded up, or down, so extensively that she seemed to be traveling along mostly under water and the boys on deck had to wear rubber to keep their feet dry. And thus she steamed on course uneventfully for some distance out into the Pacific, which is a lone some old ocean, especially when you're traveling so close to it. Hence it was with a feeling of pleasure that she sighted a big blue funnel liner sticking its friendly bulk up in the offing, or some other latitude, and the Captain wound up top to make friendly wireless and pass the time of day. As he trained his glasses on the big neighbor, however, he observed a whirlwind of mystical doings aboard her. First the B. F. craft seemed to be turning her back on her smaller sister while the people aboard raced about animatedly. Then the skipper of the Javary noticed a gang galloping forward on the other ship's deck and clambering up to the deck where the big gun is located. Whereupon he quickly decided to do a little back-turning himself and ordered the Javary slewed around and full speed ahead, for he realised that B. F. lookout had sighted the Javary up, with long bushes growing high and scanty superstructure, and her closeness to the water-line, as one of Fritz's U-boats. And both ships went away from that particular locality as though on urgent business.

## BRANTING IMPRESSED BY HIS VISIT TO FRONT

Spirit Of Chinese And Anna-mites Behind Lines Praised By Him

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, July 14.—Dr. Branting, the Swedish Socialists leader, who has just returned to Paris after a visit to the Allied front, declared that he had been greatly impressed by the fine spirit shown not only by the Allied soldiers but also by non-combatants, such as Chinese and Anna-mites, engaged in road-repairing and other urgent work. He added that this combination of effort by so many different races in the same certainty of victory was very remarkable.

## Indian Wedding Gift Goes To Indian Troops

King George And Queen Mary Turn £2,000 Over To Fund

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, July 11.—The India Office announces that their Majesties have directed that their silver wedding gift of £2,000 from Sir David Sassoon shall be handed over to the Indian Soldiers' Fund to be devoted to the welfare of Indian prisoners of war.

## HOW U-BOAT IS FOUGHT DESCRIBED BY GEDDES

Barrage Of Mines Provides Check Against Movement Of Submarines

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, July 11.—Sir Eric Geddes, speaking in London today, said that the extension and improvement of minelaying were gradually restricting the movements of enemy submarines. The barrage of mines stretches from Norway to Scotland, there were British mines in Heligoland Bight and also a barrage across the Channel.

German photographs in the possession of the Admiralty confirm that the entrance to the Zeebrugge harbor was completely blocked. They showed that destroyers came out from Zeebrugge not from the canal but from the side of the mole outside.

We visited Heligoland Bight almost daily on, over or under the water.

Giving examples of daily events on the high seas, Sir Eric Geddes told how six trawlers off Iceland attacked a submarine which fired a hundred shots but the trawlers knocked out one of her guns, hit her again and then she dived. It was impossible to tell whether she sank.

He also told how an enemy submarine, discovered by a certain method, was hunted over seventy-two hours and many charges dropped on her until she was finally compelled to come to the surface and surrender.

## 377 Parliamentarians Are Present In Canton

184 Have Promised To Come To Make Up A Quorum

Reuter's Pacific Service

Canton, July 15.—The National Assembly has 121 Senators and 256 members of the House of Representatives actually present in Canton, while a further 154 members have re-ported their intention to come here.

Peking, July 15.—The preliminary elections in Hunan have been completed. The final elections for the Senate are expected to be completed on the 24th and the final elections for the Lower House on July 18.

Bandits In North Kiangsu

Tuchun Li Shun of Kiangsu telegraphs that bandits have occupied Shao-hien, North Kiangsu, and are holding several members of the gentry class for ransom, according to Chinese reports.

In order to check the inflow of smuggled opium from Shensi into his own province, Tuchun Yen Shih-san of Shensi has proclaimed a new statute whereby any one caught smuggling opium into the territory will be given the capital punishment.

The Metropolitan police authorities have ordered the press to retract the reports that General Feng Yu-hsian, the Christian Brigade commander at Changchih, has declared independence. It is now ascertained that General Feng is slow in carrying out his campaign against the South on account of the hot weather. A large number of his troops are laid up.

## PROGRESS IN ALBANIA CONTINUED BY FRENCH

Eject Enemy From Hill And Village At Confluence Of Rivers

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, July 14.—An official despatch from Eastern headquarters reports: The French, continuing their success in Albania, have ejected the enemy from the hill and village at the confluence of the Tumocica and Devoll and have captured Gramsi on the right bank of the Devoll.

## Two Sent To Bilidid On Vagrancy Charge

Harry Warner and James W. Williams were sentenced to three months and a day in Bilidid prison for vagrancy by Commissioner of the United States Court William A. Chapman yesterday. It was Mr. Chapman's first case since his recent appointment. The men will leave for Manila the end of the week.

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## TROOPS OF EVERY ALLY PARADE THROUGH PARIS

Celebration of July 14th In Paris Takes On International Character

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 14.—Today the National fete was celebrated in Paris more solemnly than ever. Private houses and public institutions were profusely decorated for the occasion. Columns of troops of all the Allied armies, French, British, Italian, Belgian, American, Servian, Polish, Czechoslovak, Greek and Portuguese, marching through the begabled avenues, were cheered by enthusiastic crowds.

The newspapers point out that henceforth July 14, will have a new character. It is not only France's fete but the fete of the whole world united for the defense of right and liberty against the brutal attempt of Germany to dominate the world.

The Ambassadors and Ministers of the Allied powers attended a meeting of the Paris Municipal Council at which President Poincaré signed decrees giving the names of the Allied sovereigns to public thoroughfares.

A message from Washington says that the text of the resolution voted by the Senate urging the citizens of the United States to observe the French national day, July 14, says it is desirable that the American people should show their admiration for the sublime courage with which the French people have defended the liberties of the world for nearly four years and express the firm determination of America to uphold the cause of the free nations to the utmost limit of her resources.

(American Wireless War Service)

New York, July 15.—President Poincaré of France, in a message to the United States on the occasion of the anniversary of the Fall of the Bastille, said:

"France is profoundly grateful to her great Sister Republic for joining in the celebration of the anniversary of the Fourteenth of July in France. These national tokens of friendship have not the conventional and coldness of mere official manifestations. They are speaking like living flame from the hearts of our two peoples. Those who have fought together for liberty will remain united to each other by indissoluble links."

Cables received from France say that the American forces in France joined the French in the fete in celebration of the Fall of the Bastille, when the Americans wore the flag of France. Pledges were renewed that the two Republics will fight until victory is obtained.

Speaking of the American activities,

President Poincaré said that the troops in Vaux advanced their lines approximately 700 yards in the face of a determined enemy attack. Subsequently they withdrew to their original line for strategical reasons.

Twenty-eight Germans were taken prisoners. The American barrage broke down the enemy waves, driving them back in confusion.

## HONGKONG UNIVERSITY WILL TRAIN TEACHERS

Twenty To Be Sent By Government For Training This Term

Reuter's Pacific Service

Hongkong, July 16.—It was transpired in the course of a sitting of the Military Service Tribunal that Sir Charles Eliot, the head of Hongkong University, proceeded to Peking recently to interview the Minister of Education with regard to a scheme for training Chinese teachers for the Chinese Government at Hongkong University, and arrangements were concluded for twenty teachers to come this term.

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## Smiles from the Mixed Court

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When it came Zee's time to talk

he tearfully submitted that he had to have somewhere to burn his sacks and if he couldn't burn them in the town and couldn't burn them in the

country, where was he to burn them?

The Court countered Zee's question by asking him one in return. It inquired whether he would rather pay \$20 or go to jail for three weeks, and added that it would be more, or longer, next time.

It's Great To Be A Neighbor

But the grievances of the neighbors of Zee, mentioned above, were as nothing to the woes of his part of town, said Zien Ah-fok, whose case came up shortly afterward. Zien, aside from being a complainant to the extent alluded to, appeared in court as a defendant, charged with furiously assaulting one Tsang Ah-nyl, an appren-

tice, and his master.

Zang's story was that he was purusing his vocation as a rising young tinsmith at the door of his master's shop, off North Szechuan Road, when Zien had appeared at an upper window and dumped a bucket of water on him. He had made a retort suitable to the occasion and then Zien had descended and worn out a sizeable stick on his Tsang's lightly clad frame, and had subsequently exercised the remains of the weapon on the master when he appealed to remonstrate. A stick was produced in Court and Tsang pointed out a dubious discolouration thereon which he said was his own red blood.

Zien took the stand and said that Tsang and his master were making an insomnia out of him. He said he lived just at the rear of the shop and his early mornings were becoming a thing of horror. Every a.m. the noise of the working of the public benefit began hanging away at the tin. It was a perfect nuisance.

On the morning of the disagreement the noise had started at about 6.30 o'clock, but despite this fact he had not poured water on Tsang. He had only gone out into the alleyway to register a protest and he had been set upon and had to strike back in self defense.

The Court gave Zien more cause

for sleeplessness by fining him \$50, assigning \$15 of this to each of the complainants.

Didn't Even Look For Leaks

A breathless shopkeeper from the Dong Ku Loong rushed up to a Chinese Police station and complained

that his master, Li Ab-king, who had come into his shop under pretense of

making a purchase and had walked off with a pair of pincers. The police

officer complied with the request and Li

was haled into Court where he de-

clared that he had gone into the shop

to buy the bona fide purchases of a tin

pail and had not discovered until the

moment of his arrest that the pail

contained the pair of pincers. After

which he was given two months.

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Some Inclined To Push Attacks Too Far, Are Forced To Fall Back

### MANY BRAVE ACTS NOTED

Lieut. Donald Moore Takes A Sore Needed Trench Load Of Ammunition

By Edwin L. James  
(New York Times)

With the Allied Fighting Armies, June 7.—For the first time in the world war American fighters for the last twenty-four hours have occupied the center of the stage. On no part of any of the fronts has there been the same amount of fighting and the same success as in the attacks made by American soldiers to the northwest of Chateau-Thierry. The attacks were directed by American commanders, and were carried out solely by American soldiers.

In every case our objectives were gained. Our losses were not out of proportion to our gains. Enormous losses were inflicted on the Germans, some of the captured terrain being almost covered with dead boches. We took 200 prisoners. American losses in prisoners were almost nothing. Despite their losses, which included many officers, the fighting Americans are in the highest spirits and are still hammering away at the German crack troops.

The brunt of Thursday night's and Friday's fighting was borne by United States marines. A unit of marines by a long fight yesterday had prepared the situation when at 5:22 o'clock yesterday afternoon orders were given to attack with all vigor. Our line at the beginning of the forward move rested on Veuilly in Poitiers, and ran through Chambon, through Lucy le Cognac to south of Triangle, and in an irregular line to Chateau-Thierry. As this is written our line runs just south of the village of Torcy, south of the village of Belleau, the woods of Belleau being in our possession through Bourresches, south to the highway east of Thiollet, and thence to Chateau-Thierry.

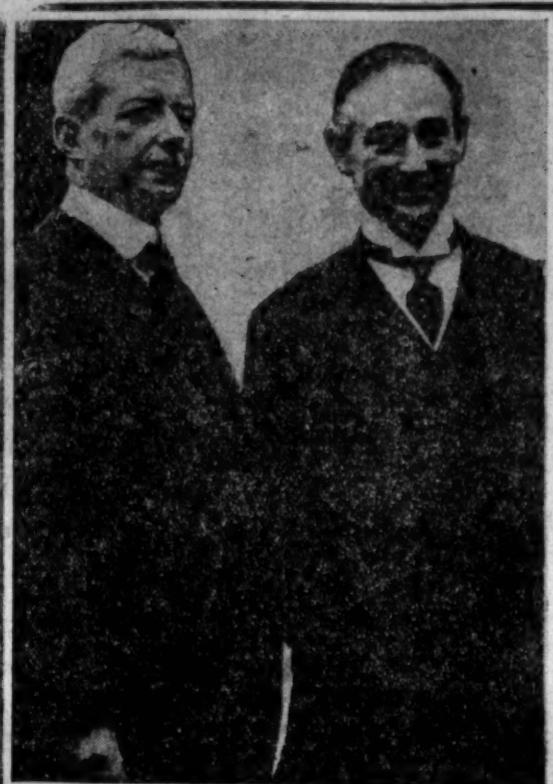
The hardest fighting last night took place in the woods of Belleau, where the Germans had many machine-gun nests which greatly hampered our advance and inflicted many casualties.

### Communications Cut. But No Stopping

The quality of American leadership is shown in the fact that the German fire cut almost all the lines of communication, destroying telephonic connection, but the Americans simply went ahead until their objective were reached. In the woods of Belleau the Germans had filled the plateau with machine-guns, about twenty of them. The Americans tried in vain to put these out of commission by rifle fire, mortar fire, and hand grenades without success. Then, despite the streams of bullets, they surrounded the plateau, cut off the Germans and went on ahead, capturing the hill beyond the woods and inflicting extra heavy losses on the Germans while they were withdrawing.

After capturing this hill the Americans moved on Bourresches, a large village and an important point on the railroad. The men in the fight told me they did not have great trouble in getting up to the town, but in the tops of the houses the Germans had machine-guns which drove back the attacking Americans several times. Finally Lieutenant W. C. Robertson, with what was left of a platoon, penetrated into the town under heavy German fire and cleared it of infantry. He held it for thirty minutes, until two companies of Americans came to his aid. They spent an hour routing out the boche machine gunners with rifles and

## Columbia Honors Secretary Lansing And Ambassador Reading



SECRETARY LANSING & LORD READING.

At commencement exercises celebrating the one hundred and sixtieth anniversary of Columbia University, degrees were awarded to Robert Lansing.

### Brought Up Needed Ammunition

A runner was sent out, and Lieutenant Donald Moore, a former Princeton athlete, took a truckload of ammunition along the road toward Bourresches. Germans who had hidden behind the advancing Americans put him under a heavy fire, but he took the truck right into the town, and distributed the sorely needed ammunition. Then he brought the truck back. Commanded for him to be on the Gallican front, but had bravery, he said he merely was told the German commanders told them this fight would win Paris, and the French would stop fighting and the war would be over.

In the meanwhile the Americans were clearing out the Germans from the French would stop fighting and Bourresches, which the boches tried to hold vigorous counter attacks. The American wounded are in good spirits. Many of them were carried in an enormous chateau. Germans busy digging in north of the railroad tracks to the north.

### Infantry Also In The Attack

These two fights were staged by the marines. Meanwhile American infantry on the right of the marines had advanced the boche in the surprise attack which was completely successful.

At first the too eager Americans found the going so easy that they advanced seven kilometers instead of four, as had been ordered.

This led to a situation where lack of support units on the right and left, which had not advanced so far, forced them to withdraw to the four-kilometer line. However, in every case they got to where they were sent.

**Germans Surprised**

The American attack all around was well planned and a complete surprise to the Germans.

Our movement blocked the plans of the boche to make an attack on the Americans tomorrow, according to prisoners. These prisoners, determined to avenge their comrades

Americans completely surprised their commanders, who had told German soldiers to fear nothing from the Americans, who "were easy."

"Like hell," said a Saxon fighter, who used to tend bar in Brooklyn. This man said the American artillery fire had made it very difficult for the Germans to bring up food but he took the truck right into the town, and distributed the sorely needed ammunition. Then he brought the truck back. Commanded for him to be on the Gallican front, but had bravery, he said he merely was told the German commanders told them this fight would win Paris, and the French would stop fighting and the war would be over.

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killed by those boche machine gunners. I think they already are avenged.

### Fight Under Own Commanders

Our men have shown a willingness to fight wherever they are put and under whatever commander, but they always hanker for a fight under the Stars and Stripes with an American commander. Most of the fighting by Americans has been done under French commanders up to now. When the units fighting on the Somme reported to the French, high command the French officers proceeded to place them among French soldiers in the positions where they were most needed.

The commander of the unit to which the marines belonged expressed a keen desire to have his own sector and boss it. His request was granted and today's results show that an American outfit which has had training is at least as good as the best German unit. The results have made the Americans highly hopeful of the coming day when they can stage a big all-American show.

In the great Marne battle of the nations the Americans so far have written a glorious page in our history. On the night of May 31 when the French withdrawal was still on and the day on which the Germans made their greatest advance American machine gunners after a thirty-six hour ride by motor from the training area, were rushed into Chateau-Thierry, where German shock troops were to hold four bridges guarding the river. Three hours later the attack came. The Americans shot down every German who put his foot on the bridges and held positions with machine-guns hidden in the buildings along the Marne until French reinforcements came in the next day and blew up the bridges.

On Sunday, June 1, the enemy made other attempts to cross the river on pontoons, but was prevented largely by the work of the Americans, supplemented by French artillery fire.

## LIBERTY MOTOR WINS BRITON'S HIGH PRAISE

In First Line Of High Powered Air Engines, Air Minister Tells Lord Reading

Washington, June 8.—Tests of the Liberty motor in England "place the engine at once in the first line of high powered air engines," the British Air Minister today cabled Lord Reading, British Ambassador to the United States.

"The British technical authorities," said the message, "have reported to the Air Minister that the Liberty engines have now been subjected to sufficient air experiment in England to warrant confidence in this engine. Excellent results have so far been obtained, which place the engine at once in the first line of high powered air engines."

"Naturally service experiment in the field is still to be obtained, but the Liberty engine will be a most valuable contribution to the Allied aviation program and the United States should develop production with every confidence."

### Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		May 31
Kaga Maru	.....	June 22
Hirano Maru	.....	June 23
Yodo Maru	.....	June 18
Tambo Maru	.....	July 5
Kamakura Maru	.....	July 8
For San Francisco		
Colombia	.....	June 22
China	.....	June 24
Tenyo Maru	.....	June 27
Vondel	.....	July 4
Kindjani	.....	July 16
For Seattle		
Suwa Maru	.....	May 19
Fushimi Maru	.....	June 16
Kashima Maru	.....	June 20
For Tasmania		
Arabia Maru	.....	June 12
Africa Maru	.....	June 17
For Marseilles		
Salson Maru	.....	July 1
Shokwa Maru	.....	July 16

For London, etc.

Kaga Maru .....

Hirano Maru .....

Yodo Maru .....

Tambo Maru .....

Kamakura Maru .....

For San Francisco

Colombia .....

China .....

Tenyo Maru .....

Vondel .....

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Kindjani .....

For Seattle

Suwa Maru .....

Fushimi Maru .....

Kashima Maru .....

For Tasmania

Arabia Maru .....

## WILSON MAY MOVE TO AVERT GERMAN PERIL IN RUSSIA

**Signs In Washington Of A Disposition To Heed Allies' Plea For Action**

### FOE MAY DRAFT RUSSIANS

**Fear Expressed That He Will Raise Troops There And Force Them To Fight**

Washington, June 8.—Events in Russian territory have produced a revival of interest in the situation, and there are signs that the Government is giving attention to the dangers that threaten to grow out of a policy of permitting the Germans to conduct their Russian policy unhampered.

The view of the Administration is that Japan take charge of allied nations to interfere in Russia, and officials do not admit that this view emphasized by the United States in its response to the allied suggestion that Japan take charge of allied interests in Eastern Siberia as a check on the spread of German influence and power, has been modified. But it is now being said that the Washington Government is showing indications that point to a kindlier disposition toward the desire of the other allies to take some measures that will afford material help to both Russia and the allied cause.

The Supreme War Council at Versailles is credited with having reviewed suggestions for action in Russia, and especially the possibilities of rendering aid in a military way through Archangel and Kola, ports of European Russia. There is criticism of the suggestions along this line, for it is felt by considerable number of those who have studied the situation that military assistance through these ports would be of merely local consequence and would not have any material effect upon the broader question of saving Russia from German domination.

No concerted and effective military movement, it is claimed, would be possible through Archangel and Kola.

One report has it that President Wilson and the Cabinet have discussed conditions in European and Asiatic Russia with a view to taking some action, but no confirmation of this has been obtained.

### Britain and France for Action

Great Britain and France are strongly for military action at once. Japan, since this Government offered objections to her entering Siberia, has occupied a neutral attitude, leaving it to the determination of her allies as to what course she should follow; but has taken measures to protect her interests by entering into a defensive alliance with China.

At the matter stands, nothing, apparently, has been done in the face of indications that German influence and military advances are placing Russia under German control.

In the opinion of many observers, including military experts, the war may be won or lost in Russia, and there is considerable uneasiness over the understood failure of the Government to show any interest in the suggestions for active efforts on the part of the Allies to save Russia from German domination. If anything is to be done it should be done now, in the opinion of those who take this position. They feel that if a concerted allied movement in Russia's behalf does not come soon it may be attempted too late.

Particular uneasiness has been caused just at this time by information received in Washington that German prisoners in Siberia have been organised as part of the Bolshevik army and are participating in the campaign against the enemies of the Bolshevik movement. No confirmation has come of the report that General Semenoff, the Cossack commander, has been defeated by Bolshevik troops, but it is regarded as probable that Semenoff has met with reverses from former German and Austrian prisoners of war taking part in the Bolshevik campaign.

Whether the growing agitation in favor of active measures to save Russia from Germany has in any way influenced the Washington Government has not been disclosed. What is now feared is that when Germany needs more men she will conscript former Russian soldiers and compel them to fight against the Allies. There is also the likelihood, which far-seeing officials have not overlooked, that Germany may suddenly make a strong appeal for peace under conditions seemingly favorable, including the return of Alsace-Lorraine and the retention by the Allies of the German-African colonies and South Sea Insular possessions in the understanding that a free hand will be given to her in Russian territory. To consent to this, it is asserted in influential quarters, would mean another world war in the course of time. But no alternative that has gained the support of the United States is under consideration as far as known.

### German Agent's Assertion

The story is in circulation here that an important German agent, now in an internment camp, had told a United States official that Germany would surmount her difficulties from a shortage of men through the enlistment of Russians. In some quarters here it is not doubted that Germany has already obtained large numbers of Russians for her army, and the fear is that their number will increase if the Germans are permitted to have their way in Russia without interference from the Allies.

The Washington Administration had held to the view that things were coming along in Russia in a way to help the allied cause. Evidence to support this position had been cited as being found in the resentment that has been aroused

## Learning Comforts Of Trench Life



American officers outside their dug-out in the first line trenches. They are fast acquiring the art of making their underground homes comfortable.

throughout Russia, even in the Ukraine whose anti-Bolshevist Government made a peace with Germany, on account of the harsh treatment accorded the Russian people by the German invaders. The apparent belief in high circles in Washington, at least the apparent belief a short time ago, was that the Russians would be aroused to action against Germany, and the eastern front would again become a military reality.

The contrary view is that the Russians can do nothing to help themselves unless active assistance is afforded to them from outside. It is still being urged that the only practical method of helping Russia lies through Siberia. The only concrete plan proposed contemplates sending into Siberia an allied commission composed of civilians, with a distinguished American at its head, to let the Russian people know that the Allies have no selfish object other than to prevent Germany from obtaining control of the vast Russian territories. This commission would be supported by an allied army composed mostly of Japanese troops, but with all the Allies, including the United States, represented. It is believed by those who advocate the project that the commission would encourage the Russian people that they would rally for the formation of a national Government that would organise an army to resist the German advance.

French authorities are understood to hold the view that if the present processes at work in Russia are permitted to continue uninterruptedly, action next year, barring the crushing of Germany on the western front, will be too late to save Russia. They refuse to discuss the probabilities concerning the renewal of the war by selfish powers for the distribution of weakened Russia's territories, but it was hinted that Germany, even if defeated in the west, might fall back upon her Russian conquests and rapidly recover, despite even harsh conditions which might be imposed upon her by the allied nations.

It was learned today that some officials of this Government do not regard the revival of discussions

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TAELS OR  
AMERICAN GOLD  
on approved local securities.

they would rally to it as to their deliverers. If the Russians were in a mood to fight invaders, they would now be fighting the Austro-Germans, who have robbed them of their richest and most indispensable provinces, it was declared. The belief that action in Siberia would drive the Russians into the arms of Germany is not widely held here.

### Francis In Petrograd

Washington, June 8.—David R. Francis, the American Ambassador to Russia, arrived on June 4 at Petrograd from Vologda, where the temporary location of the American Embassy in Russia has been established ever since the former capital of Russia was threatened with occupation by the Germans. He left Vologda the day previously, according to a cable to the State Department today.

The department did not make known the objects of Mr. Francis's visit, but it is understood that he will return to Vologda immediately, if he has not already done so.

The department received also today Swedish press despatches stating that the Federated Soviet Republic of Russia has abolished titles, among them being those of Ambassador and Minister, designating all diplomatic officers, both Russian and foreign, as Representatives Plenipotentiary. Grades in the Russian diplomatic service also have been done away with.

### Today's Band Program

The following program will be played by the Band in the Public Garden this afternoon, weather permitting beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

- 1.—March, Happy Days in Dixie ..... Mills
- 2.—Overture, Masaniello ..... Auber
- 3.—Waltz, Wedding of the Winds ..... Hall
- 4.—Selection, Spanish Folk Songs ..... Rolle
- 5.—Intermezzo, A Reverie ..... White
- 6.—Selection, A Highland Scene ..... Moore

A. Kriger, Conductor-in-charge.

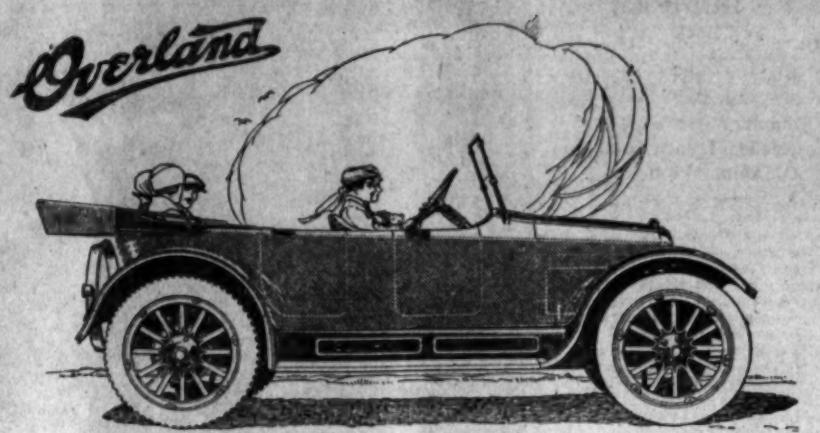
### LOOK AT YOUR TONGUE

first thing in the morning. If white, or yellow and furred, you need

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the little sugar-coated laxatives which cure Constipation, Liverishness, Biliousness, Sick Headaches, foul-smelling breath.

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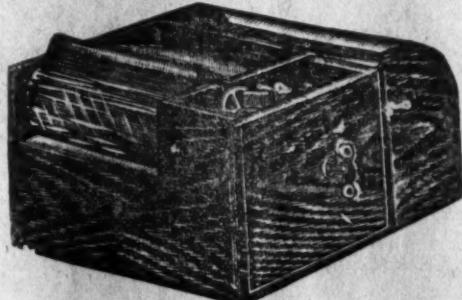
### Doctor's Opinion in China:

"I have found Nestle's Food valuable among my Hospital patients, especially with those suffering from weak and disordered digestion. Nephritis, chronic diarrhoea and dysentery cases, as well as typhoid fever, have been helped by it."

It was learned today that some officials of this Government do not regard the revival of discussions

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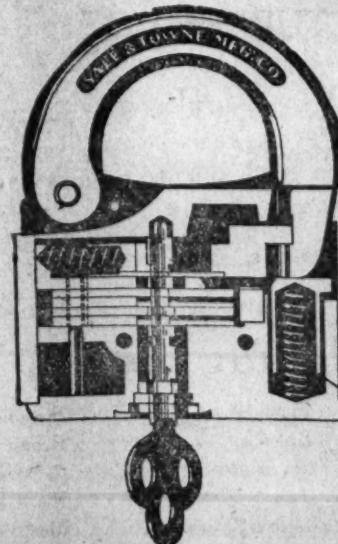
Telephone 2472

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### For Yale Security

Not what you see but what is concealed within the case differentiates the Yale lock from other kinds.

The hidden mechanism, as near perfect as skill and experience can make it, is adjusted to just one key—every tumbler is arranged to accommodate one key and no other.



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## APPEAL FOR KINGS TO STICK TOGETHER'

Letter Secretly Sent By Emperor Charles to Rumanian Monarch Becomes Known  
**FERDINAND WAS WON OVER**  
Said To Have Yielded To Teuton Pressure After Emphasizing Loyalty To Allies

London, May 31. (Associated Press Correspondence.)—A private and secret letter written to King Ferdinand of Rumania by Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary in the latter part of February marked the turning point in Rumania's participation in the world war and was one of the deciding factors in the long series of intrigues which eventually broke the spirit of the Rumanian King. Under this outside pressure King Ferdinand changed from an ardent supporter of the war against Germany into a lukewarm and vacillating opportunist, and finally into a distinct peace advocate.

"This is a time when Kings must stick together," was the most striking sentence in the letter of Emperor Charles.

The letter has never been published, and its existence up to this time has been known to only a few persons outside the highest court circles in Rumania. A summary of its contents was communicated to the American Minister and to The Associated Press correspondent in Jassy by a high official, who is one of the most steadfast friends of the Allies at the Rumanian court.

### Warned of Danger to Monarchs

In intimate vein the Austrian Emperor directed the attention of King Ferdinand to the great danger to all monarchical institutions from the wave of Socialism which was sweeping Eastern Europe. He drew a heartfelt picture of the danger to Austria from the spread of Bolshevism across the Russian border, and said that the Rumanian dynasty was in equal danger from the same source.

Emperor Charles pleaded with the Rumanian King to join other monarchies in Europe in the death grapple with democracy and promised that if Ferdinand would abandon the Allies, Germany and Austria would support him in retaining his throne. After portraying Rumania as abandoned by the Allies and helpless before the powerful Central Powers, Emperor Charles closed his letter with the sentence quoted above.

King Ferdinand's letter to Alexander Marghiloman, the Rumanian Premier, thanking him for the conclusion of peace, marked the final step in the King's surrender to the dogma of Emperor Charles that Kings must stick together.

### Ferdinand Reversed Attitude

The earlier attitude of King Ferdinand toward the war offers a striking contrast to the subservient tone of his letter this month to Premier Marghiloman. As late as mid-February the King expressed to The Associated Press correspondent a desire that an interview or a statement showing his loyal adherence to the alliance with the Entente should be published in the United States.

An audience was arranged and the King insisted on speaking English, although he is not a complete master of that tongue, because, he said, he was anxious to make his position absolutely clear to the American people, and thought that it could be done better in plain English than through a translation from the French and Rumanian. Unfortunately, the interview was started to the United States by way of Odessa. A strike of Bolshevik telegraph operators there prevented it from going any further.

On the subject of peace proposals by the Central Powers, which was then the all important topic in Jassy, the King, in the interview, said:

"It would be unthinkable for Rumania to accept peace without the consent of her allies. For Rumania to make such a peace would be an act of dishonor."

Concerning his relations with the German and Austrian Emperors, the King said:

"I can understand sovereigns being angry against each other, but I cannot understand them entertaining feelings of hatred toward one another. A sovereign cannot always act according to his personal dictates or according to family ties, but must carry out the will and interest of his people."

### Emphasized Appeal To America

In looking over the final draft of the interview, the King said he wished to emphasize particularly the closing paragraph in which he expressed the hope that around the final peace table Rumania's welfare would be the particular care and solicitude of the American delegates. He called for his colored wax pencils and underlined in blue, then in red, each line of the closing paragraph, which reads:

"For the failing support and sympathy of your great Government and people I wish you to convey to the entire American nation the heartfelt gratitude of my people and myself. That splendid support and sympathy encourages us to believe that when the flag of peace is unfurled throughout Europe and when the nations of the earth meet to adjust their differences, America will not forget her ally and friend in the far-off Balkans. We hope that at the final peace table America, as the representative of the principles of national liberty, will raise its powerful voice on behalf of the nation that has suffered and sacrificed in order that those sacred principles might be achieved."

Within a short time after the interview King Ferdinand's attitude began to undergo a change, and the breach between him and the King of the Romanians began to grow wider. A powerful court party brought continual pressure to bear on the King in support of every German peace intrigue, and he yielded rapidly to this pressure.

Queen Marie, on the other hand, was adamant, and she made valiant efforts to rally the army to the anti-German elements to one side. In March she visited the entire Rumanian front and the object of solidifying and consolidating the anti-peace sentiments in the active army. The soldiers generally responded to her appeal, but her hopes and efforts were all for naught.

## SPORTS-- Latest News of Athletic World-- GOSSIP

### Baseball Today

Walter Holliday's Blue Sox defeated the Red Sox in a quasi-baseball game at the Race Course yesterday afternoon before a crowd of 12. The score was 7-6, the game going five innings. Wilhoit pitched for the Blue Sox and did not allow a home run.

The great interest in the series was seen when some 16 players appeared for the game. Gardner caught for both teams and the coolies were pressed into service.

The playing of Pomeroy was the only feature of the game. He starred at bat, too.

### Series Start Thursday

President H. D. Bunn announced last night that a nine game series between the Blues and Reds is to start tomorrow afternoon. There will be prizes and everything.

### Game Today

This afternoon at 4 o'clock, Shanghai and the U.S. Palms nine will play at the Race Course. Tinkham will pitch against Mitchim.

### Baseball Chat

Neprud, erstwhile first sacker for Shanghai, has been transferred to Chungking and Meade, catcher for the Red Sox has been farmed out to Tientsin by the Standard Oil Company.

Bob Eddy has heard his country's call and is going back to hold up as hard and do the trench work.

The pitcher is likely to leave Shanghai on the Korea Mail August 12. If he cuts loose his fast one, that hand grenade will surely bear some German.

Gardner went behind the bat in yesterday's game and destroyed a perfectly good pair of baseball pantaloons.

A newcomer, Bill Waite, bids fair to make some of the locals hustle before the season is over.

If the 9th Cavalry team comes here, Maloney and Scott will probably be signed for Shanghai.

Pomeroy will play his last game today. He leaves for the bushes tomorrow and will be gone three months.

### Aquatic Sports Tonight

This evening the Rowing Club swimmers are holding the second of their meetings in connection with the 1918 summer series. The events are scheduled to begin at 9:15 p.m. sharp, the program being as follows:

1. Two Lengths (Handicap).
2. Running Headers (Handicap).
3. Flying Squadron Race.
4. Water Polo Match.

The teams for the water polo game will be the 1st and 2nd seven, the latter team being strengthened by the inclusion of MacCabe, who will be an absentee from the Rowing Club first string this season.

The match will train the club seven in team work, in preparation for their initial game of the 1918 league, which will be against the Police tomorrow night at the Municipal bath.

The league water polo season starts tomorrow night at the Rowing Club tank when the Police and Shanghai Rowing Clubs teams play. The Police team will be made up of John Robertson, William Jones, J. Hunter, F. Golding, H. Pelling, H. J. Jefferson, and J. Wilson, with J. Watson as reserve.

The Fund will be closed tomorrow, so all subscription should be sent in at once to J. J. Evans, 30 North Sze chuen Road.

### Shanghai Rifle Assn.

First July Competition  
The first July competition of the Shanghai Rifle Association was held on Monday from 8 to 8:30 a.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m. The Range was 300 yards. Blasie, with one sighting and ten scoring shots. Weather conditions were good. Following are the best ten scores in each class:

"A" Class  
R. K. Hykes 4-4455544455=45(a)

C. Luthy 4-5445545544=45

W. J. Monk 43

O. L. Ilbert 42

G. H. A. Snow 42

A. E. Dequine 42

W. Blackwood 41

C. E. M. Thomson 41

C. Bedoni 40

W. T. Rose 40

"B" Class  
E. K. Howe 44(a)

F. E. Hodges 43

J. Johansson 40

T. Watanabe 39

H. W. Lambert 39

W. G. Smith 38

H. Bone 38

H. S. Benner 35

R. F. Wilner 35

J. Zellenusky 33

"C" Class  
E. W. Godfrey 33

F. L. Tinkham 4-4455544555=45(b)

G. V. Jensen 40

G. H. Wilder 38

F. W. Snape 37

C. E. Kline 37

E. O. Wilson 36

P. Kajiwara 35

J. Bartolini 34

M. Iijima 34

"D" Class  
H. E. S. Pickering 40(a)

F. Diniz 39

T. W. Mitchell 38

A. L. Motte 38

H. Robinson 38

K. Yamamoto 37

C. Fonday 37

C. McBain 37

C. P. Grant 36

R. Sasada 35

S. Kuwayama 35

(a) 2nd leg on cup and winner of spoon.

(b) 1st leg on cup and winner of spoon.

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**IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE**

SHANGHAI, JULY 15, 1918

**A Bid for Peace**

**T**HE affirmations made in the Reichstag by Count Hertling, the German Chancellor, which appear elsewhere in today's issue, unmistakably reveal Germany's desperate desire for peace. Count Hertling's attempt to appear conciliatory in the matter of Belgium and his allusion to the changing values of the political situation in Russia betray without a doubt a change of heart and the presence of a chastened spirit, in spite of the appointment of Admiral von Hintze, to succeed Baron von Kuhlmann as German Minister of Foreign Affairs, which has been interpreted as a distinct victory for the von Tirpitz camarilla and an indication that pan-Germanism is still in the saddle.

Count Hertling's significant declarations first and foremost reveal the certain consciousness that must be dawning on Germany that it is as impossible for her to secure world dominion as to change the course of the sun. To snatch the eagerly coveted prize of world dominion she must first achieve victory over the Allies, and there are few people by this time, even among the enemy, who believe that Germany can secure victory. Dr. Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, who has just returned to Paris after a visit to the Allied Front, declares that he had been greatly impressed by the fine spirit shown not only by the Allied soldiers but also by non-combatants, such as Chinese and Annamites, engaged in road-repairing and other urgent work, who played a by no means inglorious role in stemming the tide of the recent German offensive. Dr. Branting adds that this combination of effort by so many different races in the same certainty of victory is very remarkable.

Also, and equally important, is the growing consciousness by the rulers of Germany that they are leaning on broken reeds if they expect the usurper Lenin and his Bolshevik followers to aid Germany everlasting in her attempt to subjugate the world. Added to the consciousness that the United States has become an insurmountable barrier to German victory comes the additional consciousness that the war is through, Russia may be once again in the fight by the side of her former allies. Count Hertling leaves no doubt of the apprehensions now agitating the mind of Germany with regard to the rapidly developing situation in Russia. He declares that at the conference held at German headquarters on July 1, it was decided to abide by the Brest-Litovsk peace, but he admits that there are difficulties owing to the instability of the conditions in Russia, and there are grounds for doubting the ability of the Bolsheviks to carry out their promises. We are vouchsafed a glimpse of what is going on in Russia and what may conceivably happen there in the near future by Count Hertling's assertion that "We do not want a fresh war with Russia, which the enemy is trying to engineer. The Fatherland is trying its utmost to support the peaceful aims of the Russian Government, but the varied political movements in Russia require very careful watching."

The reference to Belgium is equally illuminating. Count Hertling says that the German occupation of Belgium only means that

she has a pawn for future negotiations. He declares that one does not intend to keep a pawn if the negotiations result favorably. Germany, the Count says, does not intend to keep Belgium in whatever form. She wants Belgium restored after the war as an independent state, which attitude cannot be reconciled with the avowed intention of the pan-Germanists who are resolved to keep Belgium at all costs.

The sum and substance of Count Hertling's speech in the Reichstag is that he has covered the familiar ground that Germany has abided by the policy indicated in her reply to the Papal Peace Note and is ready to begin preliminary talks of peace, but with puerile petulance he complains that "the enemy statesmen continue to make inciting and insulting speeches revealing their desire to destroy the Fatherland." Note the attempt on the part of Count Hertling to appeal to the German people for further sacrifices by making them believe that the Allies have murderous designs on their Fatherland. The German Government at one time could sustain before its people the myth that the Allies had provoked the war for the purpose of destroying the innocent Fatherland, but the amazing revelations of Prince Lichnowsky have doubtless by this time opened the eyes of the German people which accounts for the fact that the Prussian Upper House on Friday discussed a motion to expel Prince Lichnowsky.

Count Hertling wants the world to believe that Germany wishes to put a period to the war, so much so that he says even the Chief of the Army Administration is also ready to follow up any manifestations of a serious desire for peace among the enemies of Germany. If he is really desirous of concluding peace with the Allies, he must come out with a less equivocal statement. We can well realize why Germany wants to make peace and wants it so desperately. She is finally realizing how utterly futile is her attempt to stay the progress of democracy.

And so far as the military situation is concerned, Count Hertling realizes that the German army cannot stand still. It has either to advance or to retreat. Therefore he is trying to get the best terms he can for Germany while there is yet an appearance of strength and endurance.

Whence will peace come? asks Maximilian Harden in a recent issue of his paper *Die Zukunft*. "Not from the requisitioning of every scrap of metal in the German household—cooper kettles, knives, kitchen utensils, metal bedsteads, overdoors, ash-bins, lamps, door and window fastenings, pound for pound, for, at the most, three marks: bitter partings!" He goes on to paint a gloomy and depressing picture of the future which every thinking German must dread to contemplate. Every hour that the war is prolonged, the future of Germany must be correspondingly more precarious. That is why Count Hertling is now so desperately striving for peace.

Germany peering into the future only as far as next spring, sees not only a great American army in the field, but the probability of great Russian and Japanese armies hammering at her back door while her own allies, even now are on the verge of collapse. No wonder she is launching peace and military offensives one after the other in a desperate effort to get a decision this year!

**All Over The Far East**

During last May, altogether 661 rafts comprising 198,300 pieces of timber were floated down the Yalu to Antung. During the same month 67,000 pieces were exported to China, 17,000 pieces to Chosen, and 315 pieces to Japan. The stocks at Antung at the end of May consisted of 248,000 pieces. Of the timber held by the Yalu Timber Co. 6,023 pieces had been bargained for whilst 20,000 pieces were on hand. Of the stocks in possession of the other dealers, 106,600 pieces had been sold, leaving an equal number of pieces in stock.—M.D.N.

It appears that the reason the new flood prevention dyke round the city of Tientsin and port is making such slow progress is through the absence of coolies, there being only about 1,000 at work, when over 3,000 are wanted. It appears the farmers, who have fine crops, are offering 80 cents a day to laborers, and the coolies prefer this to dyke working. In connection with the dyke across the Race Course Road and Canal at Morling's corner, it has been arranged to have a large quantity of earth deposited on each side of the road at the canal, so that, if the Hunho bursts, its banks the Canal can be filled up, pending the erection of three locks which time will not permit to be constructed this season. Evidence of the way now in hand are to be seen at different points along the proposed scheme from the Native City to the Peiho River.

The reference to Belgium is equally illuminating. Count Hertling says that the German occupation of Belgium only means that

**Senator Poindexter Urges Action In Russia**

**Wants Military Expedition Chiefly Of Japanese Troops—U. S. Government, He Says, Has Misconceived The Bolsheviks**

**By Miles Poindexter**  
**(United States Senator From Washington)**

The collapse of Russia and its assimilation by Germany, acting through the latter's Bolshevik agents, opens a new act with completely changed scenes and conditions in the world war. Its effect is the dominating factor in the great struggle now hanging in the balance on the so-called western front in France. With the great armies entrenched from the mountains to the sea, and to all appearances limited in their action to the physical application of the accumulated force of either side, the master strategy of the war lies elsewhere.

We may put aside, for the moment, consideration of the turmoil between the conflicting and heterogeneous nationalities in the Austrian Empire, and the opportunity for wise statesmanship by the Government of the United States in taking the openly and forcefully the struggle for liberty of the enslaved Servians, Czechs, Slovaks, and others, thus adding to the material as well as the moral force of the Allies the tremendous organized influence of these people and their friends in and out of Austria.

Greater by far than this in its significance and consequences is the question as to what disposition is to be made of Russia, its 170,000,000 of people, and its boundless resources of food, fuel, and metals.

In modern war the labor and sacrifices, endurance, and heroism of millions undergoing the hardships and sufferings of campaigns for weeks and months and years are required for the decision of battles, while the decision of such a question as the saving and rehabilitation of Russia, by means of a great armed and civil force, accompanied by military and diplomatic officials, may be made in a brief conference of the Cabinet and pass almost unnoticed in the news despatches of the day.

And yet upon that decision and upon the turning of the path here or there the outcome of the war and the future of civilization may depend. All of the sacrifices of the brave men and women of the allied nations may be rendered vain by a few easy blunders of their rulers in the higher questions of strategy and statesmanship.

The eyes of the whole world are looking at the swaying combatants in France, and desperation, almost, characterizes the struggle of the Allies there. What would be effect upon the scene if the news agencies of the world carried to the German command the information that an army of two million able led, thoroughly armed and equipped Japanese were advancing westward in Siberia, accompanied by French, British, and American troops and officials, under international guarantees of good faith toward Russia and the allied cause? It is certain that it would have an instant and powerful effect, not only upon the morale, but upon the physical military forces of the German Army. Such a word, spreading like the impalpable ether from man to man and regiment to regiment of the Germans, overwhelming them with the consciousness that, however the struggle might go against a powerful foe in their front, there was slowly, but surely, advancing upon them a powerful and thoroughly organised foe upon their undefended rear, would unquestionably discourage many of that army and greatly weaken its spirit. Very soon, too, as such an allied army advanced in Siberia, it would be necessary for Germany to begin to retransport across Europe and Asia troops, cannon, supplies which she so recently laboriously moved from the east to the western front. As the allied forces advanced in Russia the drain upon German resources to meet them would each day become greater, and so each day would weaken the power which she would be able to hurl against her enemies in France. Even though this weakening might be comparatively small and of limited extent, yet when brought to bear upon a struggle so evenly balanced as is that in France, it might be absolutely decisive of the result, and consequently of all the issues of the war boundless and inexpressible and unlimited as they are in their effect upon the human race.

**Elements Of Support**

Such an influence, however, of the rehabilitation of Russia, through an allied military force as the nucleus of a rehabilitated Russian Army, would not be small or limited in its extent. The intelligent elements of the Russian Empire, now helpless and bound hand and foot under the tyranny of German influence and Bolsheviks, would rally to this movement and make of it the nucleus of a new Russian Army and the means of the redemption of Russian civilization and freedom.

On May 17, 1918, The Associated Press sent out the following despatch from Tokyo: "The military agreement between Japan and China has caused increased attention to be given to the question of intervention in Siberia. It is understood that both Great Britain and France are actively favoring intervention, the former because of the danger of the spread of German influence, and both Great Britain and France because they are convinced that it would hasten the winning of the war. The General Staff is ready for any action that may be ordered, but the Government has not announced any decision in the matter. The best information here is that intervention is not likely until it is favored by the United States."

Speaking in the lower house of the Japanese Parliament in the latter part of March 1918, Mr. Mochizuki made the following statement: "As regards America, she is believed to

have signified her disapproval to the Japanese Government for two reasons, namely, that though she does not take exception in principle to Japan undertaking to maintain peace and order in Siberia, single-handed, she does not think Siberia is in such immense danger; and that Japanese premature intervention in Siberia will have the effect of driving a majority of the Russian into the arms of the Germans."

As to these objections Mr. Mochizuki says: "It is superfluous to say that intimate relations exist between Japan and America and I am not behind the Foreign Minister in any desire for their relations growing in intimacy. I must, however, point out that the German menace through Siberia is by no means felt in the same measure in this country and in America, which is situated on the other side of the Pacific, some five thousand miles away. Let us suppose that Canada, which is contiguous to America on a frontier extending for three thousand miles in length, had concluded a separate peace with Germany and enemy prisoners of from 100,000 to 150,000 threatened to invade America. In such a case would America decide to despatch troops to cope with this serious situation only after Japan's acquiescence in her project was obtained?"

As regards the second point of anxiety raised by America, that Japan's premature intervention in Siberia will drive the Russians into the arms of the Germans, I can only say that if no helping hand be extended to the Russians at the present time they will soon be crouching on their knees before the Germans by reason of their unpreparedness and importance."

**Delay And Diplomacy**

These interpolations of the Foreign Minister by Mr. Mochizuki were greeted with cheers in the Japanese House of Representatives, and may be pertinent to add the following words used on that occasion by Mr. Mochizuki: "The Foreign Minister is apt to make use of the words 'the most deliberate consideration,' but it must be remembered that 'deliberate consideration' has always been the last place of refuge for incompetent diplomats."

On the same occasion this clear-headed and well-informed statesman said that Russia was "a mere baby in the hands of the German giant," and that the German menace was spreading practically unopposed to the East. He also quoted the Minister of War to the effect that "one hundred thousand German war prisoners are being armed in Siberia east of the Ural." That German influence is growing in those districts is evident from the fact that Irkutsk, where the Bolsheviks are and the anti-Bolsheviks were practically matched in influence about December and January, has at last passed under the sway of the Bolsheviks, and as you are well aware, an army corps of German and Austrian war prisoners is in process of formation there under the training of German officers."

It must be borne in mind that these official statements quoted from Japan's War Minister obtained from General Semenoff and other loyal Russians standing with a small force against the traitorous Bolsheviks were made in March, and that this German so-called "peaceful conquest" of Russia, even to the Pacific, has been steadily proceeding ever since. The military success of the Bolsheviks and the firmness with which they have carried out their bloody policy cannot be explained in any quality of the undisciplined and ignorant and vicious anarchists and tyrannical Socialists who compose their forces and their so-called leaders; it is to be found in the trained and educated German officers among the million or more prisoners east and west of the Ural, who have been armed by these Russian enemies of the Allies with weapons taken from the disbanded Russian Army.

About the same time as the statement just quoted Viscount Motono, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, answering interpolations of Mr. Sugita on the last day of the session of the Diet, said:

"As I stated a few minutes ago, the chaotic state into which the Russian situation was thrown caused the question to be discussed very earnestly at home and abroad. In order to give categorical answers to some of the questions put by Mr. Sugita, however, I would have to disclose details of the exchange of views that has taken place between the Japanese Government and the other allied Governments on the subject, which I must refrain from doing, as I regard the time as still premature for such an announcement. Mr. Sugita asked whether it was too late for Japan to take action in Siberia. The Government is, of course, called upon to make a good choice of the time for despatching troops to Siberia when such a course is deemed imperative. I cannot, however, make any definite statement as to when such an expedition will be sent. Some anxiety as to whether the supplies in Siberia and war materials in the Far East would not fall into enemy hands. This is, needless to say, a very serious question over which much apprehension is entertained by the Japanese and other allied Governments. On this point the Government is on the alert and intends to take opportune steps for preventing the supplies falling into hostile hands. Mr. Sugita asked what feelings favorable or unfavorable, prevail among the Russians regarding Japan. Judging from the reports I have thus far received, it appears that the Russians as a whole do not regard Japan with hostile eyes."

Under the influence of the United States Government the French and

British Governments did not urge or insist upon the acceptance of the Japanese suggestion for armed intervention against the Germans and the Bolsheviks. Those Governments stated their desire (and it may be said it was in fact their necessity) to act in harmony with the United States on the question. Before surrendering their strong views, however, they attempted to influence the United States in favor of this most vital and important move. As late as May 25, 1918, the newspapers in Washington City published semi-official statements as follows: "During the last week the British and French have both urged a change in this country's attitude toward possible military co-operation with Russians and Japanese in the effort to rehabilitate Russia to a spirit of defense against the German invaders." This Government, however, insisted upon its objection to any kind of intervention.

These are the elements nominally in control of the Russian Government. Wonder has been expressed that men of this kind could maintain themselves so long in power. The answer is that they are mere marionettes, and that the strings are pulled by the German Government; that their so-called military forces

are directed by trained German officers, and their ruthless policy of blood and iron, by which they have wiped out whole populations and cast their mutilated corpses chained together into the Black Sea, has its inspiration and its direction from the same source which committed identical atrocities in France and Belgium.

The error of the American Government apparently is due, in part at least, to a misconception of the character of the Bolsheviks. In view of the destruction which has been wrought to food, crops, munitions, and ships by them in the United States, and the disclosed conspiracy between them and the German Government to slow up war production in this country, and the actual war and bloody atrocities which they are carrying on against those Russians who remain friendly to the Allies, and against allied legations and citizens, it seems strange that our Government should persist in calling

(Continued on Page 7)

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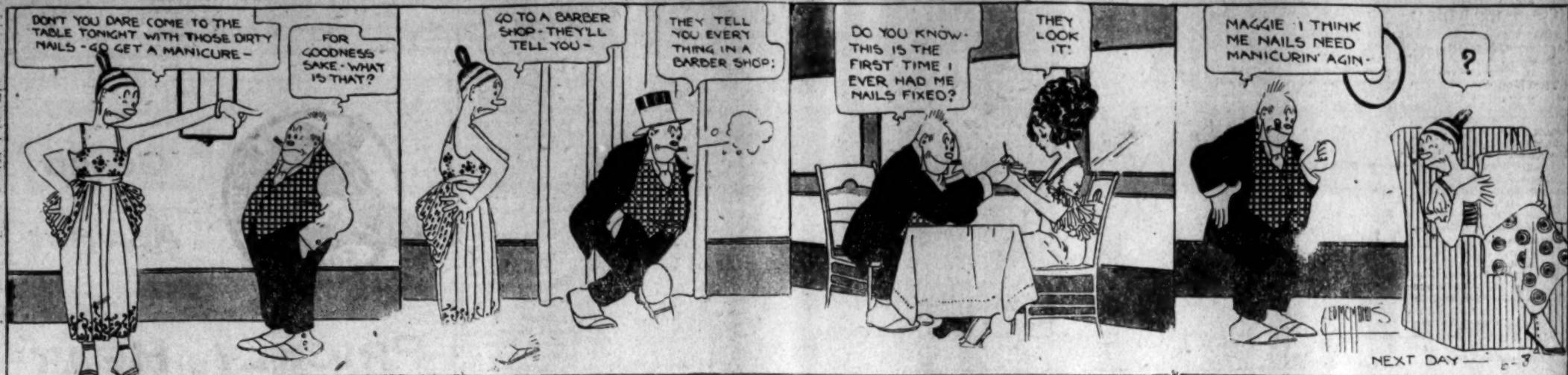
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## Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



NEXT DAY - 2-3

## Senator Poindexter Urges Action In Russia

(Continued From Page 6)

these pronounced and vicious enemies our friends, and in bestowing official compliments upon them from the very highest source in the country. As a matter of fact, the Russian people would welcome the advent of an allied force, making war against the Germans and the Bolsheviks, as a deliverer. The Russian people are now helpless. They are disorganized, without leadership, cowed and terrified under the cruelties of the German-directed Bolshevik Government—starved and in despair.

An allied force, consisting chiefly, of course, of Japanese troops, accompanied by sufficient forces of England, France, and America to give it an international allied standing, thoroughly equipped with commercial, diplomatic, industrial, and agricultural representatives and officials, able to stand alone in the midst of hostile Bolshevik and German influences, equipped and prepared with materials and knowledge to instruct the Russian people and rehabilitate the transportation, industry, and agriculture of Russia as fast as occupied, would constitute a refuge and a nucleus around which would gather the helpless and oppressed people of Russia, a kind of an opportunity to escape the butchery of

the combined Bolshevik and the million and a half German and Austrian prisoners whom they have released and armed to prey upon their own country. This force of royal Russians, organised as far as possible under allied leadership, armed and equipped, would rapidly grow into a formidable army, adding its strength to that of the Allies, and forming a basis for the re-establishment of law, liberty, and organised government in what once was Russia.

## Basis Of Sympathy

The pitiful and desperate effort which the loyal people of Russia are making under the leadership of such men as General Semenoff, the Cossack Chief, with the small forces which they are able to get together out of the abyss into which Russia has been plunged, should be a powerful appeal to the sympathy of the Allies and particularly of America, and, it seems, should arouse us from our indifference to the situation and induce us, at least, to accept the splendid offer of our great ally Japan, to go to their rescue with sufficient forces to free them from their oppressions and restore their country. If our sympathy for our former ally is not sufficient to induce us to act it would seem that self-interest and the opportunity to raise

ly be created. . . . War stores supplied by Russia's allies now lying at Vladivostok amount to 70,000,000 yen in value and consist chiefly of explosives, gunpowder, guns, rifles, and ammunition."

In reply to a question put by a member concerning the report that two army corps of German prisoners of war were in process of organisation in Siberia, the War Minister is quoted by the Japan Weekly Chronicle as saying that "though no definite report had been received in friendly quarters, it was tolerably certain that some project was contemplated by the German prisoners of war."

In an editorial in the same paper of March 7, 1918, it is stated that "the Government is apparently paying due attention to the spread of German influence to the East and the outrages acts of the Bolsheviks, and it is believed that the authorities are making efforts to promote both the interests of the nations and the peace of the Far East."

## Sports At Mukden

China has collected 2,500,000 rifles, 50 guns, and 40 machine guns at Mukden. Japan has supplied arms as well as troops to assist General Semenoff in the stand he is making. The Japanese Osaka Mainichi states that "the German current is fast finding its way to Siberia." It refers to various incidents of recent occurrence to show that "the Bolsheviks are determined to assist the Germans in the work of bringing the anti-German element among the Russians under German sway . . . and that if these Bolsheviks are determined to do the bidding of the Berlin Government acting under instructions from the Leninite Government it will be an easy thing for Germany to bring the whole of Siberia under her sway."

Even as early as March 21, 1918, it was stated that official information had been received in Japan that Germany was organising two army corps from the prisoners of war to meet the expected Japanese expedition; that the organisation of one of these corps was actually in progress at Irkutsk and that 130 officers had already arrived there from Krasnoyarsk. The Japan Weekly Chronicle of March 21, 1918, states that large numbers of German officer-prisoners were arriving at Irkutsk in disguise; that field guns and armored motor cars were in transit from European Russia; that a Russian Colonel, President of the Detention Camp at Irkutsk, received telegraphic instructions to organise armies of prisoners of which Austrians constituted one-third, and to provide accommodations for 30,000 cavalrymen in the prisoners' camp; that his son was offered the command of the automobile corps, and that German and Austrian prisoners were arriving in large numbers in their disguise of miners. On the authority of the

Japanese War Department it was stated in the Japanese Mainichi that the French Legation at Peking had lent four field guns, with some soldiers, to General Semenoff to oppose the Bolsheviks and the German prisoners; that the British Embassy had lent him two field guns and two machine guns, while Japan had supplied him with arms. "Thus efforts are being made," says that Mainichi, "to prevent the Bolsheviks from being made use of by the Germans. Germany's activity is appalling."

These are the desperate efforts being made by the available representatives of our allies to stem this rapidly moving German occupation, assimilation, and organisation of Russia, with its 170,000,000 of people, its 34,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 44, and its material resources whose possession by the Germans, Lord Robert Cecil says, will enable them to carry on war indefinitely against the rest of the world. In the meantime the United States not only fails to co-operate but discourages the action of our allies for fear of offending the Bolsheviks, and even talks of sending further supplies to those outlaws.

Japan has available 13,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 44. They are men of discipline, courage, and endurance. Through their great subsidised steamship companies, supplemented by private shipowners, Japan is prepared to transport, without delay, an army to Siberia. The question has been raised as to the possibility of moving such an army to the west. A railroad already in existence stretches from Vladivostok to the western front in France. Russia transported over it a great army to Manchuria in the Japanese war. Japan in the same war transported an army into Manchuria. With American aid of railroad engineers and finance this railroad can quickly be equipped and operated for the transportation of allied troops. The movement of such an army might be slow, but it would be sure and steady, and its effect as soon as put in motion would be instantaneous upon the Germans on the western front.

This is the opportunity which knocks at our door and which, if not embraced, may pass forever. Germany is already enlisting troops, according to a despatch in the Dor-

pater Zeitung, from Zurich, in Livonia, Courland, and the Baltic Provinces. With Machiavellian hypocrisy she says: "It is but natural that the children of the provinces freed from Maximalist tyranny should contribute to increase German effectiveness." Professor Rohrbach, the German historian, lecturing a few days ago in Berlin, said that Russia was "a mere geographical conception and nothing more, and it will never be anything else. Its powers of cohesion, reorganisation, and reconstruction are gone forever. . . . The nation no longer exists save as an inchoate mass." He denominates what is left of Russia as "Residue Russia," and proposes to organise the population of the border States as German subjects, asserting that the remainder, while huge in area, is "politically, economically, financially, and militarily weak—a stupid, apathetic State of peasants." The Germans are already in absolute control of these border States of the Black Sea, and the area around the Caspian, and their influence is established as far as Central Asia.

As Mr. Mochizuki says: "It may be some time before India's sleeves catch fire, but the flames burning in Siberia are spreading so fast that Japan's eyebrows are about to be scorched."

While this conflagration is spreading around the world, are we to refuse to intervene because of fear of offending the Bolsheviks, who have perpetrated against the Allies and civilisation the most colossal treason of all time?

It is one of those moments in the life of a nation when a wrong step

by the leaders at the branching of the road takes us further and further away from the destiny which we all desire. It is the time of high decision which, if wrong, may render vain all the noble sacrifices and efforts of a people.

## Siccawei Weather Reports

15.—Intermittent showers during the morning and the afternoon. Weather clearing up in the evening. The barometers have moderately risen on the Northern coast and slightly fallen in the south. No reports from Japan, Hongkong Indo-China and Hankow.

16.—Fine weather. Barometer very close to the normal and still slightly rising. Easy SSE breezes.

Tuesday, July 17, 1918.

WEATHER 4 A.M. 9 A.M.

Bar. at Centigr. min.	750.60	750.89
Bar. at Centigr. inches.	29.55	29.56
Variation for mm 24h	+0.98	+0.63
Variation for mm 12h	+1.40	+0.65
Wind—Direction	SE	SE
Wind—Kilom per hour	7	4
Wind—Miles	4.3	2.5
Temperature—Cen	20.7	27.7
Temperature—Fah	69.3	81.9
Humidity %	95	70
Nebulosity 5-10	7	7
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

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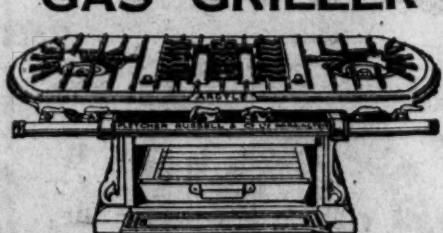
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## AMERICAN CONVOY UNDER TWO ATTACKS

Submarines Driven Off By Destroyers Each Time In Danger Zone Last Sunday

### TROOPS COOL IN ORDEAL

Father Wareing Of Baltimore, Reaches London With The News

London, Thursday, June 8.—German submarines were foiled in attempts against a convoy which included ships carrying American troops and American Red Cross workers, according to the Rev. Father Joseph Wareing of Baltimore, one of the Red Cross party, and who arrived in London yesterday. The protecting destroyers got into action quickly on two occasions last Sunday, but Father Wareing did not know whether any submarines had been sunk.

To The Associated Press Father Wareing, who had a trying experience following the torpedoing of the British steamer Laconia in February, 1917, said:

"Soon after we reached the danger zone our convoy was attacked by German submarines and for a few minutes I thought I was in for another experience of the same kind as I had on the Laconia. The exact number of the enemy U-boats was not determined, but at least two were seen."

"We had a lively escort of British destroyers, however, and they were on the trail of the periscope like a hawk. Guns and depth charges began popping like giant firecrackers on the Fourth of July. Fifteen depth charges were dropped into the nest of German submarines. Whether any submarines were sunk I cannot say for we were on a fast ship and enveloped in smoke, but I know we did not lose a single ship. Our convoy carried a large number of American troops—I cannot tell you how many."

"When the first alarm was sounded for the passengers to go to their lifeboat stations late on Sunday afternoon I was in my stateroom. Word was passed around that enemy submarines had been sighted. I had no sooner reached my station than depth charges began to explode, shaking our ship. After a few minutes of anxious waiting at the lifeboat stations we received the signal:

"The enemy has been beaten off." Discipline on board was superb. The troops behaved as if a submarine attack was part of the everyday routine, and there was not the slightest flurry anywhere on board. The coolness in time of emergency I do not think you can beat these young Americans. Their nerves are like steel."

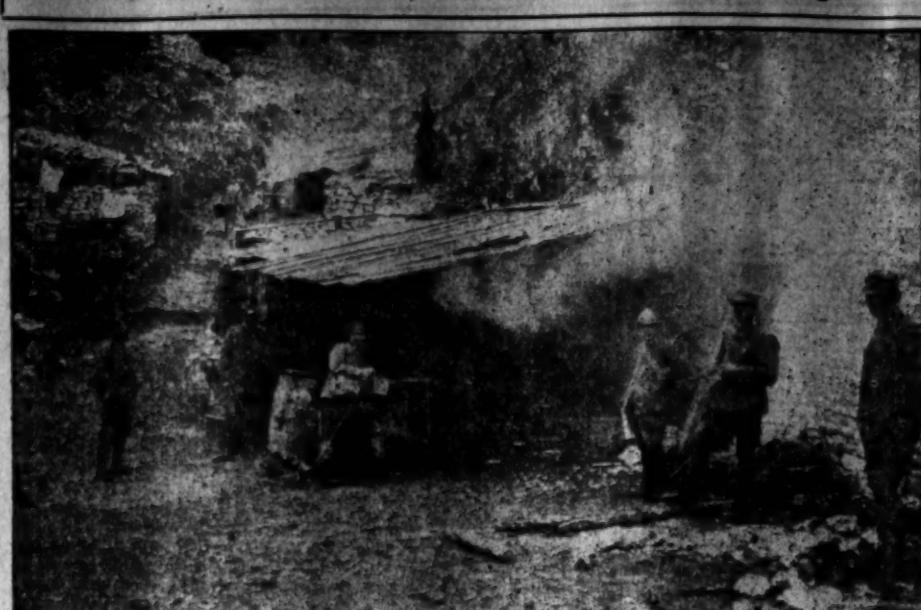
"Two hours later on the same day while I was preparing for dinner another alarm was sounded, and almost simultaneously the destroyers began dropping depth charges. One landed within about 500 yards of our ship and gave it a good shaking. At no time during either attack did I see a periscope or the track of a torpedo."

"When the first alarm was sounded I have to admit I felt a certain nervousness, for the alarm bell brought back to my mind with great vividness my Laconia experience, when I suffered considerably from exposure. As I hurried on deck I think almost every detail of those awful hours which followed the Laconia sinking came back to my mind like a moving picture, and it was several minutes before I got complete command of myself."

After the sinking of the Laconia on Feb. 26, 1917, Father Wareing was in the same lifeboat with Mrs. Mary E. Hoy of Chicago and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hoy. Mrs. Hoy and her daughter both died of exposure and were buried at sea.

Among the other members of the Red Cross party were Professor Dexter of Panama, Professor Whitford Shetton of the University of Pittsburgh, the Rev. William Colton of Tarrytown, N. Y.; the Rev. Robert Coupland of New Orleans, the Rev. James Conover of East Greenwich, R. I., and Elton Clark of Boston.

## With The Italian Army In The Mont Grappa Region



This photo, taken under the direction of the Italian Supreme Command, shows one of the kitchens which supply hot food to the fighting men in the front lines.

## Rich Kirin Timber Region Is Given Away For A Song

Peking Government Reaps Its Profit But Chinese Prosperity Has Lost A Great Birthright

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, July 12.—It seems to be beyond doubt that the so-called Kirin forestry loan was signed a few days ago, though so late as the 2nd instant it was officially stated that no such loan was under contemplation. The statement may have been accurate, for the period of contemplation may by that time have passed, and the period of final settlement of details been reached. A vernacular paper definitely states that the loan has been finally signed, the amount being \$30,000,000. As usual, details as to the exact nature of the security, the term of the loan and so forth are kept secret. The only things that are certain are that negotiations were begun some time ago, that they were on the point of conclusion when a sudden interruption took place; because the Tuchun of Kirin was not consulted in the matter and had been left out of account in the question of raze-off; but this little difficulty having been adjusted the transaction has gone through.

What the transaction means may be gathered from an account given in a vernacular paper of the timber wealth of Kirin province. The name "Kirin" means "fortunate in its forests." This alone indicates that the province is rich in timber, and the vernacular account states that one-sixth of the province is covered with it. Certainly Kirin is the richest of the three Manchurian provinces in respect of timber. The region in the south known as the Long White Mountains, described by Mr. James in his volume dealing with that district, is one vast timber region. The inroads made upon this timber by the primitive methods of the Chinese settlers, are comparatively negligible. What the inroads of the new concessionaires, working with the backing of Government, and with systematic organization, will be, it is difficult to say, but if, as reported, there is no clause in the concession compelling the concessionaires to reforest the areas that are denuded of their timber then the prospect is that in a few years' time the Long White Mountains will be denuded of their timber and be as bare as thousands of hillsides in China Proper.

At present it is reckoned that the

### News Briefies

The case of Mr. D. L. McCoy, charged with violation of the new United States Espionage Act, will be heard by Vice-Consul Tenney in the American Consular Court at 10 o'clock this morning. Major C. P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney, will prosecute the case. Mr. McCoy is represented by Messrs. Fleming and Davies.

A man appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday as a suspect in connection with several armed robberies

and in the evidence it was stated that he had admitted participation in stirring up a revolution in Chekiang. He was remanded in custody pending word from the Tuchun of Chekiang.

Two coolies and a shopkeeper were charged in the Mixed Court yesterday with being implicated in the murder of the man found hacked and strangled in a Wayside creek last week. The shopkeeper is also charged with participation in several armed robberies.

M. Wilden, Consul-General for France; Mr. H. H. Fox, the British Commercial Attaché, and Mr. H. G. Simms, president of the Shanghai Club, were among the passengers who left here for Weihaiwei yesterday.

Japanese papers record the first of cerebro-spinal meningitis among the foreign community in Kobe.

Notice has been given to mariners that the red conical buoy on the northern side of the Southern Channel, southward of the Kimpai Middle Ground, Min River, has been moved.

Baron Fujimura of Mitsui and Co. was made a member of the House of Peers by the Japanese Emperor July 10. He is expected to come here within a week together with Mr. Hashi, the new manager of the Mitsui and Co.

Hankow papers report that Lieutenant W. S. Philip, son of Captain Philip of the steamer Kiangyn, has been awarded the military cross for conspicuous gallantry in the fighting near Hanoi, April 19.

The death is announced of M. Louis Rewerdy, engineer of the French Municipal Council in Tientsin, on July 8 at Chou Yang Hsien.

Mr. C. J. Spiker, Vice-Consul and Senior American Assessor in the Mixed Court, is leaving for America on vacation by the Venetians next Saturday. Mr. Spiker expects to be away about four months. During his absence Vice-Consul Jacobs will sit as Mixed Court Assessor. He paid his first visit to the Mixed Court

bench yesterday, sitting with Assessor Spiker.

J. Aliwood, Filipino member of the Astor House orchestra, was fined \$20 by Vice-Consul Tenney in the American Consular Court yesterday for assaulting C. F. Tsing on Range Road. He was also required to sign a bond to keep the peace.

The bondholder present at Mon-

day's International Savings Society drawing was Mrs. A. C. Mack, not Mr. L. W. Strawn, as stated yesterday.

In yesterday's report of the military exercises at the French Park on July 14, Lieut. Olsen was mentioned as being second in command of the American Co. Lieuts. Swan and Hykes were in charge.

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**Shipping Items**

The L.C.s.s. Kiangwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.  
The C.N.s.s. Luensi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.  
The N.K.K.s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The T.K.K.s.s. Shinyo Maru left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday, and is due to arrive at Woosung on Thursday. She will be despatched for San Francisco via Japan and Honolulu, from the Custom's Jetty on Friday 19 at 10 a.m.

The C.N.s.s. Kingfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N.s.s. Foyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K.s.s. Slangyung Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N.s.s. Sinking left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The L.C.s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N.s.s. Kengtung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K.s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N.s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihsien and Shanghai tomorrow.

The R.M.S. Empress of Japan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today, at noon, and is due to arrive at Woosung on Saturday, at 7.30 a.m. She will be despatched for Vancouver B.C., via Japan and Victoria, B.C. from the Custom's Jetty on the same day at 3 p.m.

The N.Y.K.s.s. Takeshima Maru (Osaka-Shanghai Line), with mails, left Moji on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at Wayside wharf today, about 6 p.m.

**Passengers Arrived**

Per C.M.s.s. Kiangwo from Ningpo—Mr. Walsh, Mr. Sheppard and Mrs. Lindholm.

Per C.M.s.s. Kwangchi from Wenchow—Mrs. Ellies.

Per C.M.s.s. Kiangwan from Hankow—Mr. L. Whitworth.

Per N.Y.K.s.s. Yamashiro Maru (Japan Line), with K. Hinohara, G. Isobe, E. Suzuki, C. Horiechi, T. Hosoya, Mrs. C. Hosoya, Mrs. T. Tsuji, M. Ikuta, T. Itoji, T. Hashizume, T. Nishida, K. Kobayashi, H. Nogami, Mrs. H. Nakano, Mr. T. Arai, Mrs. K. Miyazaki, Mr. S. Hayashi, Mr. G. Zonello, Mrs. Jarno, Mrs. A. C. Matrienow and Mr. Ivan Teachens.

**Launch Services**

**TODAY**  
The tender conveying passengers on board the O.S.K.s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the Custom's Jetty at 7 a.m.

Friday, July 19, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the R.V.F.s.s. Penna will leave the Custom's Jetty at 4 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K.s.s. Shinyo Maru will leave the Custom's Jetty at 10 a.m.

Saturday, July 20, 1918.

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the R.M.S. Empress of Japan will leave the Custom's Jetty at 3 p.m.

**Provision Prices in Local Market**

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on July 16, 1918.

**Butcher's Meat**

Beef per lb. 14-20  
Mutton " 16-20  
Pork " 25-30  
Veal " 35-40

**Fish**

Bream per lb. none  
Cod " 12-14  
Mandarin " 30-40  
Mackerel " 12-14  
Pomfret " 12-14  
Salmon " 18-20  
Small " none  
Soles " 12-14  
Whitebait " 20-25

**Game, Poultry and Eggs**

Duck each none  
Eggs per doz. 15-17  
Fowl per lb. 20-22  
Geese each 50-100  
Hare " none  
Partridge " none  
Pheasant " none  
Pigeons " 15-16  
Plover " none  
Quail " none  
Snipe " none  
Turkey per lb. 25-40  
Teal each none  
Wild Duck " none  
Wild Pigeons " none  
Woodcock " none  
Wild Geese " none

Fruit		per lb.	8-10	Plums	each	7-8
Apples	"		8-12	Pumeloes	each	15-20
Bananas	"		6-7	Pineapples	per lb.	8-10
Cherries	"	each	15-18	Pears	per lb.	none
Cocoonuts	"	per lb.	15-18	Strawberries	per bunch	none
Chestnuts	"	per doz.	none	Walnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	"	per lb.	12-14	<b>Vegetables</b>		
Grapes	"	per doz.	none	Artichokes	each	5-6
Lemons	"	per lb.	15-20	Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Lichees	"	per lb.	15-20	Broad Beans	per lb.	5-6
Mangoes	"	per doz.	none	Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Melon	"	per lb.	2-4	Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	4-5
Oranges	"	per lb.	6-10	Cabbage	each	2-3
Pear	"	per lb.	10-12	Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Persimmons	"	per lb.	none	Cauliflower	per bunch	none
Peeboes	"	per lb.	none	Celery	per lb.	5-6
				Egg Plant	per lb.	1-2
				Green Corn	each	1-2

Leeks		per bunch	3-4	Milk
Mushrooms	per lb.	none	Chinese dairies	per bottle
Onions	per lb.	2-3	Chinese dairies	17
Parsnips	per bunch	2-3	Fodder	
Potatoes	per pie.	\$1.20-1.40	Barley	per lbs. \$2.55
Peas	per lb.	none	Bran	per lbs. \$1.70
Radishes	per bunch	1-2	<b>Fuel</b>	
Spinach	per lbs.	2-4	House Coal	per ton Tls. 19.50
Tomatoes	per bushel	4-6	Stove Coal	per ton Tls. 21.75
Turnips	per bushel	none	Firewood	per 50 bundles \$1.00
			<b>Laundry</b>	
			Flour American per 50 lbs. \$5.50	Per 100 articles \$5.00-4.00
			Flour Australian " " \$4.50	F. J. W. Melville, Chief Inspector.
			Rice per 200 lbs. \$2.55	

**Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung**

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 25	Hongkong	Antillochus	Jap.	
June 25	Manila	Bussie Dollar	Jap.	
June 15	Japan	Capo	Jap.	J.M. & Co.
June 15	Hankow	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	
July 10	Japan	Chikusen Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 10	Hankow	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 12	Chefoo	Fukuken Maru	Jap.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 15	Taihang	Hsinning	Jap.	
June 19	Taihang	Hokushin Maru	Jap.	
July 8	Japan	Harold Dollar	Br.	
June 25	N. S. Island	Jun Maru	Jap.	
June 18	N. S. Island	Kurando Maru	Jap.	
July 11	Dalny	Kurama Maru	Jap.	
July 15	Hankow	Kiangyung	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 26	Chinwangtao	Koyo Maru	Jap.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 3	Japan	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 28	Hongkong	Kanagawa Maru	Jap.	N.S.N. Co.
July 11	Taihang	Kwangtung	Jap.	
July 8	Hankow	Nagasaki Maru	Jap.	
July 15	Taihang	Poyang	Jap.	B. & S.
June 15	Japan	Shiyu Maru	Jap.	
July 6	Hongkong	Sapporo M. No. 3	Jap.	S. Shokal
July 6	Hongkong	Sapporo M. No. 6	Jap.	S. Shokal
July 12	Japan	Sado Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 11	Japan	Takai Maru	Jap.	
June 27	Hongkong	Taiten Maru	Jap.	
July 15	Hankow	Tategama Maru	Jap.	Alexander
July 4	Singapore	Tenyu Maru	Jap.	Vander
June 11	Chinwangtao	Wenfang	Br.	R. & S.
		Yedoko Maru	Jap.	S. Shokal

**Departures**

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 16	Kobe	Sado Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 16	Hongkong and Canton	Sungkiang	Br. B. & S.	
July 16	M.N. Wenchow	Kwangchel	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
July 16	4.00 Tsingtao & Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
July 16	3.00 Wuwei, C'fao & T'sain	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.	
July 16	Tsingtao	Tokio Maru	Jap. D.K.P.	
July 16	Tientsin, etc.	Hsiufeng	Br. B. & S.	
July 16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
July 16	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. B. & S.	
July 16	San Francisco	Suyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 16	Changon	Changon	Br. H.O. & Co.	
July 16	Rindjani	Rindjani	Dut. H.C.T. Co.	
July 16	Ningpo	Klangtien	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	

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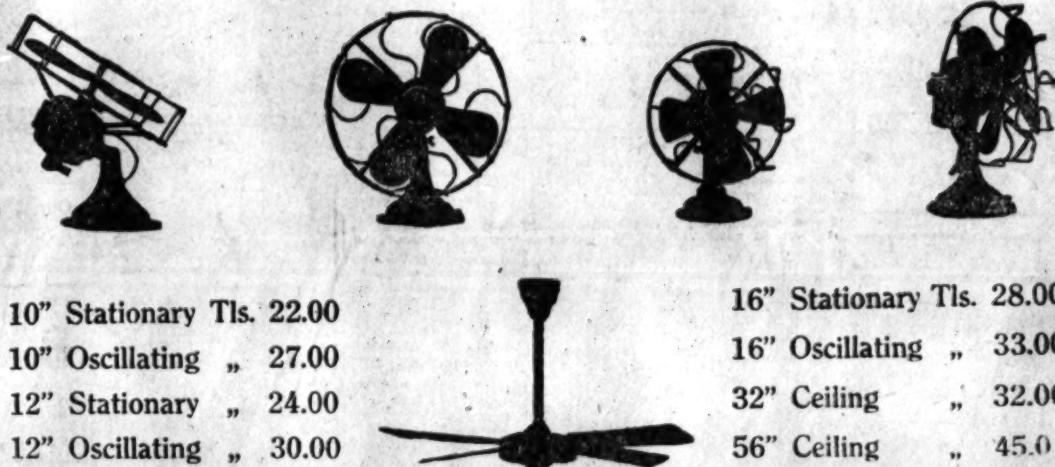
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SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"		MAIN LINE.		ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"	
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast





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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, July 16, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official	
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 137.00
Telephones	Tls. 75.00
Shanghai Waterworks	6% deb.
	Tls. 56.00
Ch: Reorg Loan	5% @ Tls. 345.00
Per 100.00	
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co.	Tls. 16.00
Unofficial	
4% Exchequer Bonds	@ Tls. 190.00
Dominions	Tls. 6.50
Anglo-Javas	Tls. 7.00
Shanghai Klebangs	Tls. 0.60
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 137.00 cash
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 141.00 Sept.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 142.50 Sept.

## Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, July 16, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Unofficial	
H.M.C. 7% deb.	1918 Tls. 100.00 cash

Kota @ Tls. 4.40 cash

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## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 16, 1918.

## Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: Bank buying rate,

@ 4/9 = Tls. 4.21

@ exch. 72.4 = Mex. \$5.82

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,

@ 1131 = Tls. 48.20

@ 72.4 = Mex. \$121.96

Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.675

Shih Gold Bars: 978 tael Tls. 285

Copper Cash: ..... per tael 1825

Toking Bar: ..... 14

Native Interest: ..... 14

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver: ..... 481.00

Bank Rate of Discount: ..... 5%

Market Rate of Discount: ..... 5%

4 m.s. ..... 5%

4 m.s. ..... 5%

Exchanges on Shanghai: 60.6-

Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 27.35

Ex. N. Y. on London: £. T. £. 47.75

Consols: ..... 4

Exchange Opening Quotations

London: T.T. 4/9

Demand 4/9

London: T.T. 315.0

Paris: Demand 651.0

Paris: Demand 113.0

New York: Demand 132.0

New York: Demand 70.0

Hongkong: T.T. 46.0

Japan: T.T. 216.0

Batavia: T.T. 216.0

Banks Buying Rates

London: 4 m.s. Cds. 4/11.0

London: 4 m.s. Doos. 4/11.0

London: 6 m.s. Cds. 4/11.0

London: 8 m.s. Doos. 4/11.0

Paris: 4 m.s. 675.0

Paris: 4 m.s. 117.0

New York: 4 m.s. 117.0

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0 88 0 1114 Gold 7.16

1 0 471 Yan 2.56

0 1 15 Rupees 3.94

1 0 — Roubles —

0 1 150 Mex. 51.50

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, Per picul.

Sheet: Smoked Fine Ribbed: ..... @ \$73.67

Smoked Good Ribbed: ..... 69.55

Smoked Fine Plain: ..... Nil

Unsmoked Fine Ribbed: ..... Nil

Unsmoked Good Ribbed: ..... Nil

Unsmoked Fine Plain: ..... Nil

Unsmoked Good Plain: ..... Nil

Crepe: ..... Nil

Fine Pale Thin: ..... 50/60

Good Pale Thin: ..... 55/58

Good Pale Blanket: ..... Nil

Good Dark Blanket: ..... Nil

Fine Brown: ..... 55/44

Good Brown: ..... 46/31

Good Dark: ..... 32/21

Barley: ..... 24/14

Scrap: Virgin and Pressed: ..... 22

Loose: ..... 19/17

Sheet: Cupwashing: ..... 45/35

Catalogued Sols. 17,962 (about 1,069 tons).

Sols. 5,627 (about 341 tons).

Since our last report the market has been rather dull with only few transactions made. Apparently no new orders from the consuming markets are coming in, and the buying in these days is mostly on account of old orders or otherwise purely speculative business.

Our auction opened yesterday morning with a very poor demand at prices considerably below last week's figures.

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold between \$73 and \$70, and one small lot at \$74. Fine Pale Crepe was in less demand and offered for lots demand at \$50 to \$65. The top price of \$73 for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet and \$70 for Fine Pale Crepe show declines on the week of \$7 and \$8 respectively.

Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet met with a fair demand at \$5/6 below last week's prices while Good Pale Crepe declined \$6/7.

Plain Smoked Sheet, Unsmoked Sheet of either description, and Blankets were entirely neglected.

Medium and lower Crepes met with a moderate competition at an average decline of \$5/6, but buyers were only interested in the best lots, and many parcels had to be withdrawn for want of offers.

The tendency at the continuation of the sale this morning was decidedly weaker. Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold between \$70 and \$67, while only one lot of Fine Pale Crepe was sold at \$71. This lot was competed for by two Japanese firms, and as one of the buyers left the auction soon afterwards, this price could not be repeated.

The other grades were rather cheaper than yesterday. The last catalogue was altogether withdrawn.

N.B.—After July 1 rubber will be sold at cents per pound instead of dollars per picul.

(Meyer and Measor.)

## BLAMES THE PRESS

## FOR BILLING VERDICT

London Editor Holds Scandal-Mongering Responsible For The Case

## CALLS BILLING ONLY A TOOL

'A Picturesque Fanatic' Exploited by Northcliffe—Judge 'Culpably Weak'

Billing is one of the wild men of Parliament, a reckless political fanatic, with an insatiable craving for self-advertisement. He was carried into Parliament as a political newspaper student, but he soon came a cropper, as it was evident he did not know what he was talking about when he came up against men who did know.

Still, he went on undeterred and threw relentless charges against men in responsible positions, more particularly when the object of his attack was not in position to reply. He frankly admitted at his trial that he had been libelling people for the last two and a half years, and he asked the jury to send him back to continue to carry on the work to which he was devoting himself so whole-heartedly and with such unremitting zeal, and the jury did.

One should not exaggerate the real hold which such senseless and thoughtless propaganda obtains. It impresses most those least worth impressing. Nevertheless, it embodies a genuine danger for democracy, the gradual destruction of all confidence. It is characteristic of the attacks made throughout that as far as possible they are directed either against people who cannot defend themselves, such as Government officials, or to subjects upon whom no public reply can be given because the reply would give away secret information, or persons create diplomatic trouble with an ally or neutral. Such subjects are legion in wartime, and mischief-makers deliberately seek them out in order to create cloud castle of calumny and innuendo, which in peace time a single whiff of exposure would speedily sweep away.

It requires much imagination to see that the action of the press, which deliberately battens on all such wartime opportunities for suspicion, may work widespread mischief even among people so sober and stolid, on the whole, as the British. The atmosphere which made the decision in the Billing case possible was not the creation of a few days' political excitement in court; it was the result of an undermining process which has been at work during the last three years.

Billing A Tool Of The Northcliffe Press'

Billing was a picturesque fanatic who was exploited as an element in the campaign. He was the willing tool of the Northcliffe press and its allied agitators. He was first heard of in 1916, when the Northcliffe press boomed him as a candidate for Parliament. Taking advantage of the distraction caused by the Zeppelin raids, he was put forward as a man who knew how to stop the air raids. He ran as a candidate in a by-election in 1917, and was easily beaten by the Daily Mirror, organ of Lord Rothermere. Later in the year he conducted a campaign in Wimbledon on behalf of a former Northcliffe newspaper man. He was taken up by another Northcliffe paper and entered Parliament immediately after an air raid as a member for East Herts. The Northcliffe press and its allies were chiefly responsible for the appearance of Billing in English public life. Every society has its Billing but it is not every Billing that has a gramophone press behind him.

The ostensible issue was a libel, worded so indecently that no report of the trial was printed, which associated the name of Miss Allan with a well-known, classical dancer, with the practice of unnatural vice. The prisoner, at the very close of the trial in which he had not only "justified" but treated Miss Allan with the utmost brutality, unreservedly withdrew the charge against her personal character, and the jury accepted it. It was decided that this tardy disclaimer of the words removed all the blame for their having been published.

Such a singular view was only possible because Billing and his associates had succeeded in diverting the attention almost entirely from the conduct of Lord Rothermere when he became Minister for Air did not call in his protege to help him.

The climax has come in this Billing case. The press, without exception, was staggered by the result, and ashamed of the conditions which made the verdict possible, but a healthy reaction has set in. It is seen that the seed has been sown by the sensation being reaped in silence. When Billing turned up in the House of Commons after the case he was not cheered, but Asquith was.

The hysterical effervescence which gave superficially such a bad impression of English patriotism and English morals has been swept aside.

Below the surface has been seen a nation solid, sincere, courageous, determined, and united with its allies in a great moral purpose to win the war.

Douglas As A Moral Crusader

The purpose of this scandal-monster was to suggest that the higher English society were saturated with traitors and pro-German treachery and that Billing, Lord Alfred Douglas, and their eccentric and neurotic associates, were a band of moral crusaders who were heroically risking their all in order

to protect their memory.

He will also present

"THE LOVER'S COMPETITION"

A HUMOROUS KINO-OPERETTA

All the parts being undertaken

by the author A. N. Germon

Presents

A STIRING RUSSIAN FILM DRAMA IN FOUR PARTS

"MARTYRS FOR THE PEOPLE"

In which are introduced both songs and speeches

with A. N. Germon in the Title Role.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL VAUDEVILLE COMPANY

ALL THE STARS SHINE ON THURSDAY

MISS ARGELLIA French and Italian Opera Singer.

SMITH & BELLA JACKSON American Eccentric Singers and Dancers.

<div data-bbox="297 8

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Established by Royal Charter 1858.

Draped ..... \$1,300,000  
Reserve Fund ..... \$2,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... \$2,000,000

Head Office: 22 BURGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Hon. Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

W. Duncan Carmichael.

W. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Goosden, Esq.

W. H. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Memos and Branches:

Anuritkar Iloilo Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Karachil Saigon

Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombia Malacca Taiping

Delhi Manila Tavoy (Lower Burma)

Hoogly Medan Tavoy (Upper Burma)

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Peingang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. L. D. STEWART.

Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver ..... 19,500,000

\$24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.

C. S. Gibney, Esq.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Patten, Esq.

T. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellum.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STRAIN.

Branches and Agencies:

AMOR Ipoh Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon

Calcutta London S. Francisco

Canton Lyons Shanghai

Colombo Malaca Singapore

Foochow Manila Surabaya

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin New York Tingtao

Iloilo Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 65,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 26,950,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government \$1,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,750,000

Head office: PETERSBURG.

Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyon: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Harbin Peking

Chanchun Hongkong Shanghai

Chefoo Newchwang Tientsin

Dairen Nicolayevsk Vladivostock

Hankow O/Amar Yokohama

Hankow 51 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. J. JERZESKI,

G. CARRERE,

managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9 Ningpo Road.

Capital ..... \$541,000.00

Reserve Fund ..... \$11,000.00

Deposits (June 30, 1918) ..... \$2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:

"COMSAVABANK"

Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities, Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Savings Banks.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. Chen,

General Manager.

4, French Bund, Shanghai.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 18th April, 1918)

Authorised Capital ..... \$50,000,000.00

Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,242,000.00

Paid-up Capital ..... 12,279,800.00

Reserve Fund ..... \$1,208,552.60

Special Reserve Fund \$1,295,922.68

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking Taiyuan Shanghai

Tientsin Kaifeng Hankow

Changchun Wuhu Ichang

Antung Ankang Changsha

Daijin Hangchow Nanchang

Moukien Ningpo Kiukiang

Newchwang Nanking Foochow

Harbin Chinkiang Amoy

Kirin Hsuehchow Canton

Tsinan Soochow Hongkong

Chefoo Wusich Swatow

Tsingtau Yangtow Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,

Manager.

1a Kukleng Road, Shanghai.

Societe Anonyme

Paid-Up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers: London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Paristenne.

Lyons: and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

London: National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta

Bandung Palembang Tebing-Tinggi

Cheribon Pekalongan Tegal

Djember Penang Teluk-Betong

Djokjakarta Pontianak Titiwangsa

Hongkong Rangoon Weltevreden

Kota-Radja Semarang Langsa Singapore

Macassar Soerabaya

Medan

# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

### FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
July 19	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. C.P.R.
July 20	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br. P.M. S.S. Co.
July 21	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Jap. F.M. S.S. Co.
July 22	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 23	—	Vancouver	Montesagle	Br. C.P.R.
Aug. 19	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 15	—	Vancouver and Seattle	Key West	Br. C.P.R.
Aug. 17	—	San Francisco	Atta Maru	Am. C.P.R.
Aug. 19	—	Seattle, etc.	Ecuador	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 14	—	Vancouver	Suwa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 6	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br. C.P.R.
			Montesagle	Br. C.P.R.

### FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
July 19	Nasaki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 19	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.
July 20	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 21	Nasaki, Kobe & Yama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 24	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 24	Kobe	Kawachi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 27	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 29	Nasaki, Kobe, Yama	Tatogami Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 31	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikusen Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

### FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Port Said		Eisan Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Liverpool, etc.		Mishima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
London, etc.		Kanagawa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

### FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
July 17	F'chow, K'lung, Takao	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 17	4.30 Ningpo	Hsieh Peiking	Br. B. & S.
July 17	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsao	Chi. N.S.N. Co.
July 17	5.00 Ningpo	Lokhang	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 18	Hongkong	Chicago Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 18	6.30 Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
July 18	9.00 Swatow	Monteagle	Br. O.S.K.
July 19	Hongkong	Wosang	Br. C.P.R.
July 19	D.L. Stow, H'kong & C'ton	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Br. B. & S.
July 20	3.30 Ningpo and Peotoo	Key West	Chi. G.M.S.N. Co.
July 21	Hongkong and Manila	Nanking	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 22	Hongkong and Manila	Samsui	Br. B. & S.
July 22	10.00 Swatow	Siakiang	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
July 23	D.L. Hongkong and Canton	Ecuador	Jap. O.S.K.
July 27	Hongkong and Manila	Keeling Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 29	F'chow, K'lung, T'kao	Arabia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug. 18	Manila & Singapore	Mexico Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug. 28	H'kong & Singapore		

### FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
July 17	Tsingtao	Yokohama Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
July 17	M.N. Chefoo and Tientsin	Hoto Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 18	10.00* W'wel, C'foo & Antung	Hsinming	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 19	Vladivostock	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
July 19	10.00* W'wel, C'foo & T'tsin	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.
July 21	10.00* W'wel, C'foo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
July 22	Chinwangtao	Kabafuto Maru	Am. P.M.A.
July 23	3.00 W'wel, C'foo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
July 26	Tientsin	Taito Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Aug. 3	Tientsin and Dairen	Koboku Maru	Jap. O. S. K.

### FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
July 17 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 17 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
July 18 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang	Jap. N.K.K.
July 18 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.
July 19 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loonwo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 19 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
July 20 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Lietyu	Br. B. & S.
July 20 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
July 23 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.

### \*A.M. — M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

### Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
July 15	Ningpo	Kiangtien	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 16	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 16	Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
July 16	Chefoo	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
July 16	Tsingtao	Sauten Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
July 16	Java	Chingchi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 16	Ningpo	Kiangwah	Chi. San Peh S.N.
July 16	Hankow	Wosang	Br. J.M.C.
July 16	Hankow	Hanping	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 16	Hankow	Mcian	Br. N.Y.P. Iron

### Vessels Loading

#### For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wuchang Capt. Pickard will leave on Wednesday, July 17, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Tel. 77.			
HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Fengyang Maru Captain & Takanai, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Wednesday, July 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 226.			
HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangtien, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, July 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.			
HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, July 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.			
HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, July 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.			

#### For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Main Peiking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, July 17, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.			
TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHEO & KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru Captain S. Obba, will be despatched from the Whampoa wharf on July 17, at 8 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty at 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.			
TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHEO & KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru Captain S. Obba, will be despatched from the Whampoa wharf on July 17, at 8 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty at 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.			
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# SHIPPING

## N.Y.K.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.  
(For Liverpool)

Wons  
MISHIMA MARU ... 16,000  
KANAGAWA MARU ... 12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, sailing at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.  
KATORI MARU ... 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, July 29  
SUWA MARU ... 21,000 Capt. T. Sekine, Aug. 19

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

TAMASHIRO MARU ... 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, July 19  
CHIKUGO MARU ... 8,000 Capt. K. Soida, July 23

NAKAGAMI MARU ... 4,500 Capt. N. Tsuruhashi, July 30

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

WAKESHIMA MARU ... 4,500 Capt. A. Nakamata, July 20  
KUMANO MARU ... 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, July 24

OMI MARU ... 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, July 27

CHIKUZEN MARU ... 8,500 Capt. N. Nojiri, July 31

FOR JAPAN

KAWACHI MARU ... 12,500 Capt. S. Ikawa, July 24

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU ... 16,000 Capt. R. Shimizu, Aug. 19

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU ... 19,000 Sept. 3  
KATORI MARU ... 19,000 Oct. 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SEWA MARU ... 21,000 July 23  
FUSHIMI MARU ... 21,000 Aug. 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU ... 12,500 Aug. 21  
TANGO MARU ... 14,000 Sept. 18  
NIKKO MARU ... 10,000 Oct. 16

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. J. BUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Post Address: Yusen, Shanghai,

### BENJAMIN AND POTTS

#### SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	\$360 B.
H. K. and S. B. Chartered	271
Russo-Asiatic	258
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$327 B.
North China	Ths. 125 B.
Union of Canton	\$760 B.
Yangtze	Ths. 195 B.
Far Eastern Inv. Co. Ltd	Ths. 28 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$132 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$320 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Ths. 136
Indo-China Dist.	137a. xd. B.
"Shell"	Ths. 22 1/2 B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Ths. 58 B.
Rauba	Ths. 58 B.
Mining	
Kalping	Ths. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.	Ths. 62
Philippine	Ths. 68
Raub	Ths. 58
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Ths. 125 B.
Shanghai Dock	Ths. 138 B.
New Eng. Works	Ths. 23 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Ths. 71 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$88 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Ths. 72 1/2
China Land	Ths. 50
Shanghai Land	Ths. 71
Weihaiwei Land	Ths. 2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	Ths. 12 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Ths. 54
China Realty (pref.)	Ths. 54
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Ths. 150
E-wo Pref.	Ths. 97 1/2
Lau-kung-mow	Ths. 120 B.
Oriental	Ths. 54 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Ths. 147 1/2 B.
Kung Yik	Ths. 147 1/2 B.
Yangtzeepoo	Ths. 82 B.
Yangtzeepoo Pref	Ths. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Ths. 23
China Sugar	\$86 B.
Green Island	Ths. 20 B.
Langkats	Ths. 13 1/2 B.
Major Bros.	Ths. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Ths. 65 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Ths. 13 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$30
Lane, Crawford	\$30
Moutrie	\$31
Watson	\$30 10 B.
Weeks	Ths. 13 1/2
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Ths. 8 1/2
Amherst	Ths. 0.27 1/2 B.
Anglo-Java	Ths. 7 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Ths. 3 10 B.
Ayon Tawah	Ths. 19 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Ths. 0.60 B.
Bukit Tch Alang	Ths. 2 B.
Chemor United	Ths. 0.80 B.
Chempedak	Ths. 9
Cheng	Ths. 2 10
Consolidated	Ths. 1.90 B.
Dominion	Ths. 6 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Ths. 5 B.
Java Conso-dated	Ths. 12 B.
Kamunting	Ths. 3 1/2 B.
Kapala	Ths. 0.50
Kapayang	Ths. 27
Karan	Ths. 11
Kota Bahroes	Ths. 4 1/2 B.
Kroewock Java	Ths. 12 B.
Padang	Ths. 11
Pengkalan Durian	Ths. 3.60 xd B.
Permatka	Ths. 2 1/2
Ropak	Ths. 92 1/2
Samagagas	Ths. 0.45 B.
Seeker	Ths. 6
Semambu	Ths. 0.75 B.
Senawang	Ths. 6 1/2 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Ths. 0.70
Shanghai Malay	Ths. 10.70
S'hai Malay-Prey	Ths. 1 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Ths. 1.05
Sungai Duri	Ths. 6 B.
Sua Manggis	Ths. 3 1/2 B.
S'hal Kalantan	Ths. 0.60 B.
Taiping	Ths. 0.50 B.
Tanah Merah	Ths. 0.80 B.
Tebong	Ths. 13 B.
Ubobi	Ths. 2 1/2
Zhangke	Ths. 3.90 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Ths. 140 B.
Culty Dairy	Ths. 10 1/2
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	\$
Shanghai Trams	Ths. 60 B.
Shanghai Gas	Ths. 22 1/2 B.
Horse Bazaar	Ths. 50
Shanghai Mercury	Ths. 79 B.
S'hai Telephone	Ths. 165
S'hai Waterworks	
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	
Telephone No. 398	
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road	

#### Mail Notices

#### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. ss. Yushiro Maru July 18  
Per N.Y.K. ss. Fushim Maru July 19  
Per N.Y.K. ss. Toku Maru July 19  
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—  
Per T.K.K. ss. Shinyo Maru July 19  
Per C.P.R. ss. E. of Japan July 20  
Per P.M. ss. Venezuela ... July 20  
MAILS DUE  
From U.S. and Canada:—  
Per C.R.P. ss. Montague ... July 19  
Per N.Y.K. ss. Suwa Maru July 20  
N.B. a duplicate mail will be sent by str. Venezuela on Saturday if so marked; otherwise mail will go by the Empress of Japan, via Vancouver.

### Genro Discuss

#### Sending Troops

(Continued From Page 1)  
concentrated in the region of Lake Balkai and Chita.

#### Political Situation In Vladivostok

The political situation is as follows: The Siberian Provisional Government established at Vladivostok constitutes an integral part of the Government at Tomsk. They are mutually pledged to convolve the Siberian Constituent Assembly, when the country has been cleared of the Bolsheviks and communications restored, to reform the National Army and to co-operate with the Allies. The present position of the Government at Vladivostok is being strengthened and they are supported by the Municipal and Zemstvo organs. The Demarche issued by General Horvath has complicated the situation. The Siberian Government have denounced General Horvath, co-operation with whom is impossible.

The attitude of the Czechoslovak towards the Siberian Government is friendly but neutral, but they will oppose the threatened armed advance of General Horvath on Vladivostok as the outbreak of civil war would jeopardise their operations for relieving the Czechoslovaks in the interior.

Khabkha, July 14.—The Czechoslovak completely occupied Irkutsk yesterday and also Kultuk station, at the southern extremity of Lake Balkai. Telegraphic communication beyond the latter place is interrupted. The Bolsheviks are gathering their forces near Verne-Udinsk.

Manchuria Station, July 14.—General Senenoff has taken the offensive and has occupied Sharaun. Stubborn fighting is proceeding between Sharaun and Dauria. Horvath Denounced As Traitor

Harbin, July 15.—General Senenoff's communiqué states: "The enemy attacked our main force which was occupying a position not far from Dauria station. The enemy was driven back and pursued by our cavalry, suffering heavy losses. We have captured many prisoners, horses, saddles, stores and ammunition."

Reliable information states that Derber, the Premier of the Siberian Government formed at Vladivostok, has appealed to the population of Vladivostok requesting their support and denouncing General Horvath as a traitor and his Government as counter-revolutionary. This has caused satisfaction only among the extremists. The sounder elements well understand the accusation is baseless and they consider that this is an endeavor to stir up social opinion against General Horvath in a last desperate attempt by the Government in Vladivostok to assume power.

The somewhat unfriendly attitude assumed by the Czechoslovaks at first was largely due to the propaganda of the Siberian Government. It is now understood that a final agreement between General Horvath and the Czechoslovaks may be reached at any time.

Urga, July 15.—An unconfirmed report from Omsk states that the Bolsheviks fled from Moscow to Kazan, seizing funds in the banks and treasures en route.

### Former Shanghai Man Back In Fighting Line

#### James Rowan, Recovered From Wounds And Gas, Returns To France

Former Police Constable James Rowan who was attached to the Wayside Station has returned to the front after three months in hospital according to word received by his friends on the force. Mr. Rowan was wounded last November at Passchendaele and was afterward gassed and had his feet frozen in the trenches. He returned to France with the Canadian Infantry.

#### Million Dollars Worth Of Steel And Smokes In On B.A.T. Ship

Carrying a million dollar cargo for this port, the Justin of the British American Tobacco Company's fleet, Captain W. F. Eckert, came in yesterday after a record trip from Tacoma. The Justin carried steel for local ship-builders and cigarettes.

Captain Eckert made the round trip in 58 days, the run across from Tacoma being made in 24 days 16 hours, as against the Justin's best previous crossing of 25 days 12 hours.

### TURKEY PROMISES U.S. TO GIVE EXPLANATION

#### Is Investigating Sacking Of American Hospital And Seizure Of Consulate

Reuter Pacific Service  
Peking, July 13.—The following telegrams received by wireless from San Diego, Cal., dated July 13, have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the American Legation:

Washington—Turkey has informed the United States through the Swedish Foreign Office that the facts of the recent sacking of the American Hospital and the seizure of the American Legation:

Washington—Turkey has informed the United States through the Swedish Foreign Office that the facts of the recent sacking of the American Hospital and the seizure of the American Legation:

### BETTER ADVERTISING FOR CHINA ADVOCATED

#### Beginning Of Effort To Raise Level Urged By Mr. A. R. Hager

A strong plea for raising the quality of advertising in China was made last evening at a meeting of the newly formed Advertising Club by Mr. A. R. Hager, Far Eastern General Agent for the International Correspondence Schools. Mr. Wu Chih-hwei of the Ministry of Education also spoke at the meeting, held at the Y.M.C.A., giving an interesting discussion on the simplification of the Chinese written language.

"Advertising in China, in some respects, occupies the same position at the present time that it did in America forty years ago," said Mr. Hager. "In some respects it is much more advanced than it was in America at that time, but in many particulars the development of advertising has failed to keep up with the growth of advertising in quantity."

Chinese magazines and newspapers, the speaker said, carry an impressive bulk of advertising but quality has not kept pace with quantity. He laid stress on the necessity for truth in advertising and urged the upbuilding and maintenance of a high standard.

Citing instances of the policies found in the high grade publications of the West, the second phase of his talk was devoted to advertising "service" and in this connection he suggested the compilation of geographical reports showing the circulation of publications in China and giving data regarding the extent and character of

"The enemy attacked our main force which was occupying a position not far from Dauria station. The enemy was driven back and pursued by our cavalry, suffering heavy losses. We have captured many prisoners, horses, saddles, stores and ammunition."

Reliable information states that Derber, the Premier of the Siberian Government formed at Vladivostok, has appealed to the population of Vladivostok requesting their support and denouncing General Horvath as a traitor and his Government as counter-re

# Business and Official Notices

## Notice To Mariners, No. 662.

China Sea.

Foochow District—Min River.

Kimpai Middle Ground—  
Southern Channel.

Buoy Moved.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Red Conical Buoy moored on the northern side of the channel to the southward of the Kimpai Middle Ground, Min River, has been moved owing to a large portion of the shoal having washed away during recent freshets.

From the new position of the Buoy, the headland on the southern side of the Kimpai Pass bears N. 83° E., magnetic, distant 4.12 cables. The characteristics of the Buoy remain unchanged.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

T. J. Eldridge,  
Acting Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,  
Coast Inspector's Office,  
Shanghai, 16th July, 1918.

## Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

### NOTICE

Our route to America is restored.

J. D. GAINES,  
Superintendent.

Shanghai, July 16, 8.20 p.m.

### NOTICE

The drawing for the "Briton" Motor Car will take place at the Shanghai Lusitano Club on Thursday, the 18th inst. at 12 noon.

18730

## The Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited

SHAREHOLDERS are notified that a Dividend of Five percent (5%) for the half year ending 30th June, 1918, has been declared and Dividend Warrants will be issued on Monday, the 29th day of July, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1918.

18680

## SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)

For  
Venereal and Surgical Disease.  
Man and Woman's Disease.  
Skin disease and rheumatism.  
Test of blood,  
Inject all kind of vaccine,  
Serum and 60% (1914).  
Charge moderate.

Japanese Dr. R. WATANABE,  
A.M., M.D.

21 Haining Road (fifth house from  
North Szechuan Road)

18746

We are entrenched 1,400 miles  
of Szechuan, the originating market of  
the World's finest Bristles and most  
tang from Shanghai, in the Metropolis  
highly valued skins.

EXPERTS IN SKINS  
AND BRISTLES.

TERMS—Cash in advance.  
You pay for samples and  
telegrams.

We quote cif Shanghai  
prices.

WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China.  
Born 1912—Still Existing.

## TURKISH BATH

and Massage establishment, fit people  
reduce and benefit their health. We  
also cure rheumatism, nervousness,  
sciatica, gout, limbago, neuralgia and  
alcoholic and neotin poisons.

15 years' experience in U.S.A.  
Prof. I. K. SETO,  
Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuan Road.

## Peking Union Medical College Premedical School

### Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

**Curriculum:** The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities. Student who completes the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical School without examination.

**Medium of Instruction:** All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

**Entrance Requirements:** Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

**Advanced Standing:** Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

**Examinations:** Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

**Calendar:** The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919 and closes June 20, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September, 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

**The Dean of the Premedical School**  
Peking Union Medical College,  
Peking, China.

17597

## HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2981.

**Dr. T. YAMADA,**  
(former Assistant at the Imperial  
Universities at Tokio and  
Fukuoka.)

Internal Medicine,

Children's Diseases.

**Dr. K. HONMA,**  
(former Assistant at the Imperial  
University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases,

Confinements, Surgery,

Skin Diseases,

Venerous Diseases.

Mme. Tikonovsky

Rumanian Fortune Teller and  
Devinatress.

Reception Hours:

10—12 and 2—8

291 Avenue Joffre

18663

We Have Just Received a Shipment

of

## AMERICAN COOL-CLOTH

in Wool and Linen Bodies.

This is the ideal cloth for your Summer suits.  
All patterns and colors in stock. The first to  
reach Shanghai. You will like it.

See Our Samples and Order Now!

**HENRY THE TAILOR**

14 J Seward Road

of

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